The Weekly Post.

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UNSHAKEN.

The Progress of the Official Count in New York State

Only Serves to Confirm the Former Estimates of Governor Cleveland's Plurality.

He Leads Blaine by Fully Thirteen Hundred Votes in the State.

The Boasted Republican Frauds in New York Still Undiscovered,

While a Canvass of Half the City Shows Slight Gains for Cleveland.

The Same is True of Kings County, on Which the Star Route Gang

Had Pretended to Base Great Hopes of Blaine's Success.

Fifty-eight Counties Heard From and the Glorious Empire State is Ours.

The following table is corrected up to 3 A. M. All the counties marked with an asterisk (*) have made official returns. Of those remaining in all but two the canvassers have confirmed the figures given below. In Kings and New York counties the canvass is not yet completed:

COUNTIES FOR BLAINE.

*Allegany	2,782	*Montgomery	92
Broome	1,402	*Onondaga	3,727
*Cattaraugus	1,398	*Ontario	739
*Cayuga	3,165	Orange	127
*Chautauqua	4,809	*Orleans	1,089
*Chemung	479	*Oswego	2,542
*Chenango	1,052	*Putnam	577
*Clinton	822	*Rensselaer	345
*Columbia	569	St. Lawrence	7,455
*Cortland	1,268	*Saratoga	2,344
Delaware	978	*Schenectady	283
*Dutchess	1,024	Schuyler	573
*Erie	1,490	*Steuben	987
*Essex	1,775	*Tioga	988
Franklin	1,690	*Tompkins	428
*Fulton, Hm'n	1,647	*Ulster	59
*Genesee	988	*Warren	784
Greene	15	*Washing'n	3,115
*Herkimer	810	*Wayne	2,113
*Jefferson	1,954	*Wyoming	1,252
*Lewis	76	*Yates	1,273
*Livingston	1,152		
*Madison	1,744	Total	68,449
Monroe	5,076		

COUNTIES FOR CLEVELAND.

*Albany	647	*Rockland	1,104
Kings	15,764	*Schoharie	1 867
New York	43,235	*Seneca	318
*Niagara	318	*Suffolk	554
*Oneida	40	Sullivan	345
*Otsego	436	*Westchester	1,288
*Queens	1,922		
*Richmond	1,971	Total	69,759

Cleveland's plurality, 1,301.

THE VOTE IN DETAIL.

The appended table shows as nearly as possible the vote for Cleveland, Blaine, Butler and St. John in the several counties of New York State. In some instances the plurality for Blaine or Cleveland only has been stated, and consequently we are unable to give the vote in those counties in detail. In other counties the boards are still in session:

THE CANVASS BY COUNTIES.

Counties.	*Blaine*	*Cleveland*	*St. John*	*Butler*
Albany	—Still in session.			
Alleghany	6668	3886	1180	736
Broome	—Still in session.			
Cattaraugus	7485	6085	930	372
Cayuga	9206	6041	591	421
Chatauqua	10670	5861	540	431
Chemung	5198	4719	185	613
Chenango	....	....	....	....
Clinton	5673	5151	20	19
Columbia	—Still in session.			
Cortland	4042	2774	375	112
Delaware	—Still in session.			
Dutchess	9701	8877	498	98
Erie	—Still in session.			
Essex	4581	2776	65	61
Franklin	—Still in session.			
Fulton	4617	3524	227	38
Genesee	4631	3643	386	41
Greene	—Still in session.			
Hamilton	521	567	21	3
Herkimer	6138	5928	327	56
Jefferson	9029	7075	636	33
Kings	—Still in session.			
Lewis	3884	3778	114	14
Livingston	5191	4039	375	118
Madison	6608	4824	629	80
Monroe	—Still in session.			
Montgomery	5605	5413	134	48
New York	—Still in session.			
Niagara	5875	6193	....	
Oneida	13780	13820	894	182
Onondaga	16892	13165	601	99
Ontario	6382	5643	233	27
Orange	—Still in session.			
Orleans	3907	2908	660	68
Oswego	9976	7434	560	265
Otsego	6871	7307	492	84
Putnam	2103	1526	89	4
Queens	8145	10267	20	270
Rensselaer	13769	13414	416	686
Richmond	3164	5135	90	75
Rockland	2593	3697	123	28
St. Lawrence	—Still in session.			
Saratoga	8199	5846	425	92
Schenectady	3260	2977	109	41
Schoharie	3472	5339	173	37
Schuyler	—Still in session.			
Seneca	3309	3627	119	59
Steuben	10347	9069	904	587
Suffolk	5876	6429	457	82
Sullivan	—Still in session.			
Tioga	4367	3379	401	204
Tompkins	4420	3892	373	267
Ulster	9929	9870	429	157
Warren	3577	2793	123	179
Washington	7337	4222	265	115
Wayne	6843	4720	433	458
Westchester	11288	12624	437	255
Wyoming	4441	3189	483	53
Yates	3191	1918	200	130

THE COUNT IN KINGS.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

NEW YORK, November 12.—In Kings county to-day fifteen wards were canvassed. Few changes in the figures as published were noted, and all of these favor the Democratic candidate. In the Tenth election district of the Sixteenth ward of Brooklyn, Cleveland has been credited with 347 votes. The returns show upon their face 377 as well, and the lower figure has been taken. It is probable that the inspectors will return the larger figure, and thus Cleveland will gain 30 votes. There are also many of the Cleveland electoral ballots where one or more names have been scratched; and the police returns invariably take the lowest vote. When this is corrected it will show a slight gain for Cleveland. In the Fourth election district of the Twelfth ward St. John is credited on the face of the return with 420 votes, which was the number credited to Cleveland. This is evidently a clerical error, else the population of this district are far more pronounced in favor of prohibition than the rest of the ward, since St. John in the other districts received but 3 votes. Only the five county towns remain to be canvassed. In one of them, New Lots, the Republicans charge that the vote exceeds the registry, but this has already been disproven.

AN ABSURD CLAIM.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

NEW YORK, November 12.—At the headquarters of the Republican National Committee to-day, William H. Baker, Assistant Secretary of the Committee, still claimed the State.

"We not only claim it," he said, "but we know that Mr. Blaine has carried it. Why, the official returns indicate that Mr. Blaine has received sixty more votes than the plurality we claimed before he had received. We do not either take into consideration the 600 blank ballots which were apparently cast in this city by the "mug-wumps," and counted for Cleveland. If you ask me what caused the falling off of the Republican majority in this State, I would say that that it is due principally to the Prohibition vote. St. John polled 40,000 votes which belonged to the Republican party. If Cleveland is declared to have been elected he may thank the St. John men for his success. The 'dudes,' 'pharisees,' 'kickers,' and 'mug-wumps,' had but an insignificant influence. Their vote was almost invisible. You can imagine that now I have no personal love for the Prohibitionists. I am in favor of free lager."

STEVE ELKINS' SCHEME.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

ALBANY, November 12.—Attorney General O'Brien is in the city to-day. He declines to discuss the powers of the State Board as he understands them, insisting that it would be eminently improper for him to do so. General Carr seems to have less hesitancy. He does not deny himself to any interviewers and is prolific in his manifestations of confidence and good faith in his fellow-members on the State Board. The extreme good nature of the Secretary of State has, I regret to say, given rise in certain quarters to an idea that he is not telling all he knows, or rather that there are possibilities connected with the State Board, of which he is fully aware, and of which he has made complete memorandum for future use. An interesting question as to the power of the local courts to enjoin local Boards of Supervisors from making returns to the State Boards has arisen. It is said that the State law forces the State Board to act finally before the 24th of this month, and that if by any legal process the returns from New York or Kings county, for instance, could be delayed until after the 24th of November, the State Board would be obliged to go on and make up a certificate of New York's election without them. It is believed here that this is the game which the Steve Elkins crowd are endeavoring to play in New York, though just how they hope to manage its accomplishment nobody knows.

THE WORLD'S ESTIMATE.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

NEW YORK, November 12.—The official canvass by the Boards of Supervisors is still incomplete in several counties of the State. Nearly all of those not finished are delayed by clerical errors and omissions of full entries by the inspectors of election, as required by law. None of these, however, are of a character to invalidate the returns. The delay is simply to give time for the Inspectors to make the corrections in due form. Monroe appears to be the only county reported where an effort has been made to get up a contest and that is in reference to the legality of the organization of the Board of Canvassers. The point was raised by the Democrats. It is not probable that this will result in anything but a delay in the announcement of the official vote.

COUNTIES STILL UNHEARD FROM.

The counties which have not completed the canvass are Broome, Columbia, Delaware, Erie, Franklin, Greene, Monroe, Orange, St. Lawrence, Schuyler and Sullivan, also New York and Kings. The dispatches from these counties state that there will not be any change in the pluralities from those previously reported. The official figures received to-day reduced Blaine's plurality from our previous reports, 2 in Chemung, 1 in Dutchess; a change of Cleveland's plurality in Albany to 647 balances the loss to Blaine in the two counties 10. The *World's* latest official figures, counting those counties in which the canvass is not completed, as previously reported, makes Cleveland's plurality 1,317, the same as given this morning.

THEIR LAST CHANCE.

The last straw of the Star route Republicans of the National Committee is in the hope of discovering something to their advantage in this city. They continue to circulate all manner of sensational stories about great things called for, even to the claim of the wholesale transfer of votes in some way from Cleveland to Blaine. As the canvass proceeds in this city none of their great mare's nests are found. The Democrats in the Board all unite in claiming all the votes cast for Cleveland, in spite of the stories circulated by Blaine revolutionists that one faction would help to increase the Blaine vote. The districts thus far canvassed show a gain of nine votes for Cleveland on all electors except one. All efforts of Elkins and his gang to steal the State have thus far failed and their schemes missed fire. They cannot steal the Presidency this year.

WORLD

A TALK WITH GORMAN.

NEW YORK, November 12.—Senator Gorman, in conversation to-day, said the country owed much to the Independent Republicans for its escape from Blaineism. He said the Independent Republican organization was admirably managed, and did most effective work, although not one of its members was a practiced politician. Some of the papers put forth by the Independents were models, both as regards form and style. Mr. Beecher, he said, had been one of the most active of the Independent members, and many of his suggestions were most applicable. He thought Mr. Beecher had given tone and earnestness to a number of the addresses which were issued. The Independents consulted and cooperated with the Democratic Committee, but had never undertaken to interfere or dictate to them in the least degree, and had never asked for the least pecuniary assistance from the Democrats, though spending at least $100,000 in their own way. All assertions as to the Democratic Committee contributing anything to pay the campaign expenses of the Independent Republicans were without foundation, and no one of them had ever made any such application. He said the Democratic defection had proved to be greater than was anticipated, and it was unquestioned that the succor afforded by the Independents gave New York to Cleveland. He believed that Governor Cleveland fully recognized the fact that he was not the choice alone of his own party, and would give due consideration to the Independents

The more he had seen of Cleveland during the progress of the campaign just closed the more he had found to respect and admire. Cleveland would show himself in the Presidential office fully equal to all its requirements, and his policy and appointments would be of such a character as to disarm just criticism. In reference to the apprehensions said to be entertained among the subordinate government employes at Washington, it was like one starting at one's own shadow. Cleveland was a Democrat, and it would be odd if he did not lean to favoring his own side, but neither he nor the Democratic party could afford, after winning the battle as it had been won, to lend themselves to such an ignoring of the elementary principles of civil service reform as would be involved in an immediate and wholesale discharge of subordinates. He did not believe there would be more, if as many, removals in Washington under Cleveland as there would be under Blaine. Cleveland has not made one single pledge as to office, and is not under a solitary obligation, while Blaine had mortgaged every office in Washington above that of any ordinary clerk.

Weekly Post.

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ALL HONOR

All honor to the Independent Republicans. Their devotion to the cause of good government carried New York, New Jersey and Connecticut for the Democracy. They made good the defection of purchasable Democrats, bribed by GOULD's money or seduced by false appeals to prejudice. The Democracy can well afford to accept the best elements of the Republican party in exchange for the corrupt and fanatical few who abandoned the good old cause in the crisis of a terrible conflict. There are bad men in all parties—weak men and corrupt, but the canvass that has just closed has pretty well thinned them from the Democracy.

And what shall we say of the old guard—not in its local significance—but the old guard of the Democracy all over the land, who have waited, watched, worked and prayed for this grand result the last quarter of a century. They have stood faithful among the faithless, unbribed by gain and as granite against evil and corrupting influences. Verily they have their reward. The triumph which will be the climax and rounding off of many lives, is one that preserves American institutions from the dry rot of decay, the odious rule of political jobbers and the vulgar greed of millionaire monopolists. Not since JEFFERSON throttled ancient Federalism and started the young Republic in the one path to glory and grandeur, has there been a political victory of such import to the people. A danger has been passed second only to that of secession and civil war—in some respects even a more monstrous evil.

Honor, too, to the young men, who turning their backs on the prejudices of other days and the memories of civil war—resisting social influence and business clamor—joined us heart and hand in this glorious struggle for the right—for honest rule and official purity. The future is before them, and their votes have made it brighter and more hopeful to every aspiring youth.

PANAMA CANAL IN DEEP WATER

While scarcely any real dredging has been done along the line yet, several accounts concur that the Panama canal has already struck deep water in its finances. On May 1 last, after two years' work, only 4,000,000 cubic metres had been excavated out of a total of about 130,000,000. What has been done is the easiest part. There are 30,000,000 metres of rock to be removed, and a large amount of very tough clay. The report that three miles of ship channel had already been excavated is definitely contradicted by an experienced engineer who lately went over the work in detail. Instead of three miles there is barely half that; the requisite depth will be thirty feet, of which only eleven are done, and the width at present is 100 feet, instead of 200, as it will have to be. The company has done a great deal in the way of establishing hospitals, depots of supplies, and other preliminary undertakings. But this is a very different thing from building the canal proper. Among the unknown factors of expense is the great dam which has to be built in order to turn the waters of the Chagres river. It will be nearly two miles long and about one hundred and seventy feet high at its central point. A canal thirteen or fourteen miles long to the Pacific ocean will have to be cut for carrying off the surplus floods. M. DE LESSEPS estimates this at $20,000,000, but the writer in question thinks that $60,000,000 will be too little.

According to the company's own statement, $94,000,000 of stocks and bonds has already been expended, while, as one of their engineers expressed it, they have "merely scratched the surface" of the work. It is confidently predicted, therefore, that within two or three years at most the present company will be driven into liquidation, leaving the canal to be completed, if at all, by a new company or government. The earliest practicable date for completing the work is set at 1900. It is one of the curiosities of the human mind that a great idea like this canal, when once under way, is bound to be realized sooner or later. A fatality appears to urge investors to put down the needed money. So the canal is to be finished; it matters nothing to the public who does it, although to DE LESSEPS and his associates it may matter much.

LET THE WELKIN RING.

The Democratic jubilation hastily announced for last evening has been postponed until this (Saturday) evening, when there should and will be a grand turn out.

It is a victory well worth shouting, marching, laughing and being generally noisy over. The Democrats are in good temper to make the best use of it.

They will move in organized force, under the direction of careful and experienced officers. They will go where they list, cheer as loudly as their lungs permit, be as merry as they can, and always and under all circumstances remember they are gentlemen and Democrats, that the defeated Republicans are their fellow-citizens and should be treated with the utmost courtesy and tenderness. They are somewhat indisposed. Democrats can well afford to forget the insults of the past in hours of Republican victory, and jubilate with decorum and generosity. On this line go it, boys, and the blessings of THE POST go with you.

NOT a great while ago, a remarkable commercial phenomenon was observed, and it has ever since been made the subject of speculation or congratulation according as the commentor viewed the matter from one or another economic standpoint. The phenomenon has been described as "the remarkable circumstance that an American company has been successful over the English manufacturers in making a contract to furnish steel rails for use on a Canadian railroad." Statements do not entirely agree as to the price, but it is understood to be in the neighborhood of $26 50 or $26 75 at the mills, or $28 50 delivered at Brockville, Canada. The wonder is that an American company can sell in competition with English producers, when they were not long ago grumbling because Congress reduced the tariff tax on steel rails from $28 to $17 per ton. We were assured with many despairing groans that this reduction would break the backs of all the steel-rail concerns in the United States; and now in less than sixteen months from the time when the new duty went into effect we find an American concern beating the English in Canada. And it must be a fair test, too, because Canada lays no duty at all on steel rails, so that there could not have been any tariff discrimination in favor of the American concern. It is the Lackawanna Coal and Iron Company that has the contract.

A WOMAN'S war is imminent in New Orleans. Long after the official appointment of Mrs. JULIA WARD HOWE, of Boston, as President of the Woman's Department of the coming Exposition in that city and her acceptance of the trust, it suddenly is discovered, presumed or supposed that some Southern woman should have been promoted to the post, and ladies in New Orleans declare that there are plenty of them quite capable of filling the position with credit, ability and honor. To all of which the Secretary of the Exposition officially announces the following cogent reasons for the appointment of Mrs. HOWE:

1. That a woman of national reputation was needed. 2. A woman unencumbered and with time to devote to the work. 3. A woman with physical ability for the work. 4. A woman of executive ability. 5. A woman of wealth. 6. A woman who would unite all the women of the country and be accepted by all sections and all classes.

And Mrs. HOWE is declared to fill all the requirements of this bill, and is therefore considered fully competent to fill the place to which she is appointed. The fact that she is a Northern and a Boston woman has nothing to do with the matter, and Mrs. HOWE is assured of a most cordial reception and all needed support in her official duties.

THE bearing of Governor CLEVELAND during the entire campaign and through the exciting events of the past few days has been admirable. He has grown with every day's developments, and has steadily gained in the admiration and esteem of his supporters. He has not said one word that need be altered or explained, and has done nothing which has lowered his dignity. Support of him throughout the contest was a steadily increasing pleasure. Every public utterance was fresh proof that the confidence placed in him was well bestowed. There was no "uncommon anxiety" displayed on his part, and no frantic eagerness to snatch an office which it was the people's privilege to bestow unasked. No man was ever less of a demagogue. He is, as some one said during the canvass, a man of the WASHINGTON type, not showy or "aggressive," or "brilliant," but a true American in the best sense of the term.

ON the day before the election Mr. P. T. BARNUM, the wealthy showman, of Connecticut, printed in the New York *Tribune* a statement to the effect that if CLEVELAND should be elected he would sell his 200 houses in Bridgeport for one-fourth less than their present acknowledged value. He added: "Every taxpayer and every workingman and woman will see business permanently palsied if the South gets into the saddle. It will establish free trade, get pay for its slaves and obtain pensions for all rebel soldiers." It is no more than charitable, we presume, to hope that Mr. BARNUM really believed what he wrote, but it is much easier to think that he knew that he was uttering an infamous lie.

PENNSYLVANIA goes big for BLAINE simply because the Democratic party of the State gave it up at the outset and made no attempt at the necessary details of organization. They were interested in Ohio, Indiana, New York, Connecticut and New Jersey more than Pennsylvania. Still Pennsylvania is full of Democrats. Our ranks are on the increase since Wednesday morning. There is a big future for the Democracy of the Keystone State.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

The latest figures about the House of Representatives make it stand 184 Democrats to 141 Republicans, or a Democratic majority of 43. That is enough. A large majority in the House is a danger, rather than an advantage to any party. In the Senate by Tuesday's elections the Democrats will lose one in California, and probably gain the seat of Senator LOGAN, from Illinois. The Legislature is very close in that State on joint ballot, the majority not exceeding two, but the Democrats claim it. Still, the Republicans, crediting to their side the Virginia Readjusters, MAHONE and RIDDLEBERGER, will have the next Senate by a decided majority. The Senate at present contains 40 Republicans and 36 Democrats. The terms of 25 members will expire on the 4th of next March, of whom 14 are Democrats and 11 are Republicans. The indications are that they will be succeeded by 13 Democrats and 12 Republicans, in which event the Senate will stand: Republicans, 41; Democrats, 35. For the next two years, then, the two Houses of Congress will not be in political harmony, and the Democrats will be powerless to carry out the "wicked" designs which many worthy and misguided, as well as some very knavish people, have attributed to them.

THE BUTLER ANNEX.

General BUTLER's People's party did not cut a very formidable figure at the polls. Outside of Massachusetts the vote cast for that unmitigated demagogue is absolutely insignificant. In Massachusetts it aggregated about 24,000, while it was expected by the managers of the movement to reach as high as 60,000. In New York the returns indicate that it did not exceed 10,000 or 12,000, although in their estimates the Democratic managers had been inclined to concede that it would be between 15,000 and 20,000 in New York City alone. JOHN KELLY a few days before election conceded BUTLER 50,000 in the State. The country has been assured for the past sixty days by BUTLER and the New York *Sun* that there was to be a great uprising of the workingmen on the 4th of November, and that they were to show their power by casting an enormous vote for their self-constituted champion. It didn't materialize. The workingmen, save where passion and prejudice, civilized bulldozing and misinformation, held sway, recognized and accepted the Democratic party as the guardian and protector of their interests. That faith will be kept.

It is noticeable that old BEN, now that the election is over, flops to the side of JONES and STEVE ELKINS, in confusing returns and throwing doubts on the result, to prepare the way for fraud.

THE NEW YORK CANVASS.

The New York *Times* of Saturday presents a careful and clear statement of the election laws of that State, as to securing an honest ballot and an accurate canvass, which relieves us of printing the text of the laws, which has been called for. It would be a long and dreary waste of room. The *Times* says:

The election laws of this State are very carefully devised for securing an honest ballot and an accurate canvass of the votes, and provide severe penalties for their violation, but the votes once cast and canvassed there is no means provided for going "back of the returns" and upsetting the result by any Returning Board proceedings. It is a mere question of arithmetic after the ballots are deposited. Careful provision is made for a registration of legal voters, but the registration once completed stands inviolate. No further inquiry can be made save for the purpose of enforcing penalties which may be incurred. The taking of the vote is surrounded with every safeguard, but when it is taken it cannot be revised. After the polls are closed the election officers in each election district have the single duty of counting the ballots as cast—correcting only the irregularities of an excess of votes in any box or the depositing of ballots in the wrong box—and of making a statement of the result, to be certified and delivered to the County Clerk or other designated official. The ballots are then destroyed, and the process is thus far final and complete. The result of the election is to be determined by the simple arithmetical process of footing up the returns from the various districts in which the people have voted.

One week after the election the district returns are to be canvassed in each county by the County Board of Canvassers. Any return having inaccuracies on its face, as a clerical error or the omission of a necessary statement, may be returned to the District Inspectors for correction. Nothing more. The County Board of Canvassers has only the function of casting up the votes for each candidate from the various election districts, and preparing a statement of the result for the county, copies of which are to be sent to the Governor, Secretary of State and State Controller. In the case of Presidential electors the State Board of Canvassers—consisting of the Secretary of State, Attorney General, Controller, Treasurer, and State Engineer—must meet to canvass the returns from the counties on the Wednesday after the third Monday in November, or sooner if all the county statements have been received, and must complete their work within five days. Their sole duty is to cast up these returns, and "make a statement of all the votes." The Secretary of State must then notify the Electors who are found to have received the largest number of votes. Three lists are made, signed by the Governor and sealed with the seal of the State, which are to be delivered to the President of the College of Electors. Here the functions of the State Canvassers and executive officers cease.

The Electors meet on the day before the first Wednesday in December and cast their votes for President and Vice President, making up their own lists of votes and sending them in the manner designated by law to the Secretary of the Senate by messenger and to the President of the Senate by mail. Thereafter the matter is in the hands of Congress, before which the lists from the several States are opened by the President of the Senate and the votes are counted.

Safeguards are provided for every step of this process of choosing Electors in this State, from the registration of voters to the final statement of the result of the canvass, with suitable penalties for their violation; but every step is complete and final when taken, and there is no going back to take it over. There are no statements of fraud or irregularity in the late election based on anything but wild and desperate claims of Mr. Blaine's discomfitted managers, and it is now too late for allegations of the kind affecting the completed work of the election. The result is solid and unassailable, and these men cannot get their claws in anywhere to tear up the work of the people. Our statement of the vote is based on the returns from the election districts in every county. They are the actual figures now in possession of the County Clerks, to be turned over to the County Canvassers next week, and they can make no changes in them. The verdict is made up, and the American people will see that it is not overturned.

THE Albany *Evening Journal* is the old established organ of the Republicans of New York. It is the paper of THURLOW WEED and GEORGE DAWSON, and later of EMORY SMITH, of the Philadelphia *Press*. It refuses to join the JONES-ELKINS conspiracy, and in a manly fashion and with candid loyalty on Saturday afternoon declared there was no longer any doubt of Governor CLEVELAND's election. After referring to its earnest opposition to the successful candidate, the *Journal* says:

So long as the people of the United States have decided to transfer the Federal Administration to the Democratic party we are glad that the decision has been made in favor of a Democrat from New York State. Many of Governor Cleveland's official acts have been severely and justly, we believe, censured. In many things, however, he has been more conservative and prudent than most of those who lead his party, and this fact, if anything, reconciles us to the result. While he has kept silent concerning what we deem to be all the important issues of the canvass, it is fair to assume that he is in accord with the dominant political sentiment of New York State on all questions of finance and banking, and on essential matters relating to the industries of the country. If this assumption is not well founded, then it will fare ill with his administration and ill with the country. Whatever his preferences and opinions may have been during the canvass, every true American sincerely hopes for the success of President Cleveland's administration.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette's* remarks on the steadiness of American securities in this crisis have much point. The stability of republican institutions thus demonstrated may well attract the attention of thoughtful observers of public affairs; all such may not be as candid and honest in the expression of their opinion as the *Pall Mall* has been, but the truth must strike them all, and the United States certainly stands higher at this juncture in the markets of the world than ever before. The *Pall Mall* freely admits that a similar crisis in any other country would convulse prices, while, as it forcibly puts it, a closely contested election in which fifty millions of people are highly excited has less effect upon the stock market than a report that King ALFONSO has a cold in his head would have upon the Spanish Bourse.

AT last the cholera plague has entered Paris. From Wednesday morning until Friday noon there had been 21 cases and 13 deaths in the city. On Saturday there were 70 fresh cases and 8 deaths. The people are not alarmed, probably because winter is at hand, but it does not appear that the progress of this disease is always interrupted by cold weather, although it is retarded. It did not disappear from St. Petersburg in 1831 until the middle of December, and Christmas of that year found 5 cases in Berlin and 86 cases—of which 45 were new—in Prague. The disease raged in England in the same winter. The authorities of Paris have had ample time for preparation, and nothing but carelessness can have prevented them from putting the city in good sanitary condition.

ONEIDA COUNTY is the home of ROSCOE CONKLING. In 1880 it gave GARFIELD a majority of 1,946 over HANCOCK. It gives CLEVELAND 62 majority over BLAINE. These figures are even more epigrammatic than some of Mr. CONKLING's campaign sayings. The *Sun* says:

It seems a funny idea, but the fact is that after having served the Blaine men as a bludgeon to knock Folger over, Cleveland has now been made to serve the Stalwarts as a cleaver to cut down Blaine. "And thus the whirligig of time brings in his revenges."

THE form of JAY GOULD's congratulation to Governor CLEVELAND was as impudent as the impulse to its composition was timorous. Put into English, it would read: "I heartily congratulate you upon the failure of my continuous efforts during the last three days to count you out of the office to which you have been elected."—*N. Y. Times of Saturday.*

"THE election of CLEVELAND signifies tariff reform, open books, prosecution of public thieves and honest government all around."—*Governor Pattison's Harrisburg speech, Saturday.*

"HE who led the forlorn hope twenty years ago, congratulates with all his heart the victorious leader of to-day."—*General McClellan to Grover Cleveland.*

CLEVELAND carries 219 electoral votes, a clear majority of the Electoral College of 18. It is enough.

MARVELOUS reports reach us of bear hunting in Arizona. At this season of the year the bears come down from the mountain fastnesses and infest the valleys and sheltered places. These bears are of the grizzly variety (Ursa Grizzliorus,) and are uncommonly ferocious. Hunting them seems to be the popular amusement in Arizona during the fall and winter months. At Bozeman the Bruin club, which is composed of women and men alike, has killed already this season 136 full-grown bears. The game laws of the territory prohibit the killing of cubs. At Fremont gulch a hunting party recently slaughtered forty bears in less than two hours. At Grant's peak a fortnight ago three miners followed the trail of a drove of bears for thirty miles and slew seventy-five of the creatures. These ferocious animals are hunted on snowshoes with rifles. Each huntsman is provided with a formidable knife for use in the event of a close encounter with brain. Bear skins are very valuable, and the meat of the animals is highly prized by western people. In New York and other cities bears' meat is a rarity and commands a higher price even than terrapin.

ADVICES from Java are to the effect that that island is recovering rapidly from the effects of the dreadful volcanic outburs which afflicted her last year. Her commerce has been restored and her products this season have been unusally large. Exportations of ivory, nutmeg, cinnamon, and other spices will exceed in bulk those of former years. However, none of the coffee plantations have resumed, and probably none will for the present. It is said that the merchants of Suatra, Maumi, and other Java towns have enough coffee in their granaries at the present time to supply the markets of the world for the next three years. Coffee we pay 35 cents for by the pound costs two lilas in Java; the lila is about three-quarters of a cent. Since the volcanic eruption last year the waters of the sea have receded gradually, and the shape of the island is now very nearly what it was before the disturbance. But the natives have a superstitious dread of reoccupying the redeemed territory. Monuments will be erected to mark the sites of the destroyed cities and villages.

THE past year has been an exceedingly productive one for the salt mines of the Lake Superior country. As near as can be estimated, the total yield will exceed half a million tons, and the mines continue as fertile as ever. If Prof. Emil Bertram's process of converting salt into fuel proves practicable, there is no reason why the salt mines of the Lake Superior country should not become powerful competitors of the great coal fields of Pennsylvania. The latest Government survey shows that the entire Superior region abounds in vast beds of rock salt of the finest quality. In numerous localities this salt is of such an adamantine character that it is superior to the ordinary granite for building purposes. In New York at the present time an immense corporation is being organized to purchase large tracts of lands in the Superior country for the purpose of handling the saline product in all of the forms in which it is serviceable.

THE death of Henry Fawcett, professor of political economy at Cambridge University, Postmaster General of Great Britain, and Representative of the borough of Hackney in the House of Commons, will be deeply felt all over England. To Londoners, the tall six-foot-two, fair-haired blind man, wearing a smile on his fine face as he was guided daily to the door of the House by his bright-eyed and faithful little wife, was a familiar sight. He had endeared himself to the masses by his persistent advocacy of their interests, and ever fought their battle against the political, economic, and educational wrongs that bore hard on them. No less a blank will he leave in the hearts of those who attended his lectures at Cambridge, where his "Manual of Political Economy" was the standard of his school. He has been termed "the model independent member of the House of Commons." As such, and as "Professor" Fawcett, he will remain endeared to Englishmen when more prominent statesmen shall have been forgotten.

THE commission appointed to revise the Boston city charter submitted their report to the Common Council last week. Their plan concentrates responsibility and labors to separate the legislative from the executive powers, so that somebody may be censured for inefficiency or malfeasance. It abolishes the Board of Aldermen and makes the Common Council purely legislative, substituting for the board an Executive Council of five persons to be elected for two years. The commissions are reduced to a single head, with the exception of the registry of voters, on which it is deemed advisable to retain two members, one of each party. The Mayor appoints the heads of departments, also the assessors of taxes, subject to the confirmation of the Executive Council. The Executive Councillors and Common Councilmen will be paid $360 yearly, for the defraying of their expenses, in lieu of having the city treasury open to them for junketing.

GOULD'S TELEGRAM.

His First Communication to Cleveland Makes a Sensation in Albany.

(Albany Special.)

Shortly after the Governor's arrival at the State House this morning the telegram from Jay Gould was received. It is reception occasioned anything like surprise, pleasure or amusement to the Governor, his face, as he read the telegram, did not show it. He complimented the document merely by a second reading, and then tossed it nonchalantly upon the desk or his private secretary. As soon as it became known that Gould had sent a message of congratulation a dozen of the Governor's friends sought to obtain from him his opinion of the matter. Some of them advanced the theory that Mr. Gould had become terrified by the comments of the New York papers and hastened to endeavor to place himself favorably before the eyes of the public. Others regarded the dispatch as a ruse on the part of the cunning millionaire to throw Democratic vigilance from the track. The Governor, when beseeched to state his opinion, quietly replied:

"This is the first time I have received a communication from Mr. Gould. He says he congratulates me upon my election. So do a great many other gentlemen, to all of whom, for their courtesy, I am very much obliged."

Mr. Gould's telegram, however, though it did not in the least excite the Governor, caused a deal of excitement throughout the city. The majority of the people regarded it as equivalent to an admission of defeat by the Republican National Committee; but there were many persons who did not hesitate to say that they believed Gould was influenced in sending it solely by a fear of personal violence in the city of New York.

"I WOULD not live away," said the Psalmist in a moment of poetic rapture. "I would not either," says Josh Billings, irreverently. So we say—but then while we do live, let us hold on to our health and spirits. The surest way to do this, is to lay in a supply of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Try it.

—Plaster of Paris may be made to set quickly by mixing it in warm water to which is added a little sulphate of potash. Plaster of Paris casts soaked in paraffine can be readily cut or turned in a lathe. They can be rendered very hard and tough by soaking them in warm glue-size until thoroughly saturated, and allowing them to dry.

ORANGE, MASS., May 23, 1883.
"My wife was troubled with catarrh of the bladder, intense pain in kidneys and loins, urinating with great agony. Six bottles of HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY completely cured her."—H. S. Fuller, New Home Sew. Mach. Co.

THE ENGLISH AT HOME.

Observations of a Horrid Frenchman on Their Social Habit.

Mr. Max O'Rell, like Hawthorne, is confounded at the quantity of nourishment that English women require, or which, at all events, they manage to consume. He lays before his French readers a minute account of the copious and numerous repasts with which the daughters of John Bull fill up the hours that otherwise might drag a little in a country house. According to Lady John Manners, from whom his data are borrowed, "In country houses the ladies are served in bed, with tea accompanied by thin slices of bread and butter. The young men generally prefer at the same hour brandy and seltzer water. Fortified by these refreshments, such guests as do not hunt or shoot come down to breakfast about ten; the table is spread with four hot dishes besides cold meats of every kind, with fruit and cakes. Tea, coffee, chocolate, wines, nothing is lacking to this feast, that will be prolonged for an hour and a-half to two hours. The luncheon, that important event of the day, begins at 2 o'clock; it consists of meats and fowls, dishes hot and cold, plain pudding for ladies who have delicate stomachs, cream cakes for those who do not mind a slight indigestion, fruit, cheese and ices. At 3 coffee is served. If the sportsmen are afield, hampers of good things are dispatched to them. At 5 the ladies sit down again to drink tea and do honor to the muffins and other comfits suited to the hour. Then, after a little chat, 'tis time to go up stairs to dress for DINNER. The dinner is served at 8 or half after, and lasts till 10 or a half hour later. Dinner over, the ladies retire to the drawing-room to take coffee and smoke—this must be whispered—just a cigarette or two. They play at cards, a few sovereigns change hands, and then the ladies go to bed. Thereupon the men are provided with whisky, brandy, claret, mineral waters, lemons and cigars, to enable them to support existence till one or two in the morning." Such is the normal bill of fare of the English aristocracy, and "Now," is the author's comment, "we understand why the teeth of English women protrude from the gums before they are forty; we comprehend why these teeth, which are no fools, either, protest against such superhuman toil, and work themselves out, so as to compel the gums to aid them in the gigantic labor of mastication; we can account, lastly, for the fact that with most of the frequenters of Rotten Row the eyes seem popping out of the head, for your eyes, too, would soon start out of their sockets if your digestive apparatus were doomed to a perpetual process of deglutition. On the part of the body and its members 'tis a universal save-himself-who-can."

"Lawyers' Morals."

The *Century* for November has an editorial under the head of "Lawyers' Morals," from which the following points are quoted:

"1. A lawyer should be a gentleman. His functions as an attorney give him no dispensation to disregard the ordinary rules of good manners, and the ordinary principles of decency and honor. He has no right to slander his neighbor, even if his neighbor be the defendant in a cause in which he appears for the plaintiff. He has no right to bully or browbeat a witness into giving false testimony. Whatever the privilege of the court may be, the lawyer who is guilty of such practices in court is no gentleman out of court.

"2. A lawyer ought not to lie. He may defend a criminal whom he knows to be guilty, but he may not say to the jury that he believes this criminal to be innocent. He may not, in any way, intentionally convey to the jury the impression that he believes the man to be innocent. He may not, in his plea, pervert or distort the evidence, so as to weaken the force or conceal the meaning of it. He is a sworn officer of the court, and his oath should bind him to the strictest veracity. It would be Quixotic to expect him to assist his adversary, but his obligation to speak the truth outranks every obligation that he owes to his client. It is notorious that some lawyers who would think it scandalous to tell a falsehood out of court, in any business transaction, lie shamelessly in court on behalf of their clients, and seem to think it part of their professional duty. That bar of justice, before which, by their professional obligations, they are bound to the most stringent truthfulness, is the very place where they seem to consider themselves absolved from the common law of veracity. So long as the legal mind is infected with this dreadful heresy, we need not wonder that our courts of justice often become the instruments of unrighteousness.

"3. A lawyer ought not to sell his services for the promotion of injustice and knavery. Swindlers of all types are aided by lawyers in their depredations upon society. The mock broker who operates in Wall street, and strips green country speculators of their hard-earned gains by the most nefarious roguery, always has an able lawyer as his accomplice. The gentleman by whose agency a nest of these rascals was lately broken up says: 'The great difficulty in stopping swindles of this class is that the rascals make enough money to be able to employ the best of legal advice, and are, moreover, careful to do nothing which will render them liable to arrest.' This is the testimony of a lawyer, Mr. Ralph Oakley, of New York. The best of legal advice can be had, then, in New York city for such purposes. It would be more difficult to believe this if its truth were not so often illustrated in the stupendous, frauds and piracies of great corporations all of which are carefully engineered by eminent lawyers. Our modern 'buccaneers'—our brave railroad wreckers—are in constant consultation with distinguished lawyers. They undeniably have 'the best legal advice' in planning and executing their bold iniquities.

SOME fashionable ladies are not satisfied with ready-made fans, but must have them made to order; they are, however, satisfied with Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, and take it regularly.

—A new fur cloak fashionable in London is called the "Mary Anderson." It is of soft seal, lined with Oriental silk, and is made in a sort of a cape shape, with a fur boa sewed about the neck.

COSTIVENESS

affects seriously all the digestive and assimilative organs, including the **Kidneys.** When these organs are so affected, they fail to extract from the blood the uric acid, which, carried through the circulation, causes **Rheumatism** and **Neuralgia.**

The functions of the Liver are also affected by costiveness, causing

Bilious Disorders.

Among the warning symptoms of Biliousness are Nausea, Dizziness, Headache, Weakness, Fever, Dimness of Vision, Yellowness of Skin, Pains in the Side, Back and Shoulders, Foul Mouth, Furred Tongue, Irregularity in the action of the Bowels, Vomiting, etc.

The Stomach suffers when the bowels are constipated, and Indigestion or

Dyspepsia,

follows. Fetid Breath, Gastric Pains, Headache, Acidity of the Stomach, Waterbrash, Nervousness, and Depression, are all evidences of the presence of this distressing malady. **A Sure Relief** for irregularities of the Stomach and all consequent diseases, will be found in the use of

AYER'S PILLS.

They stimulate the stomach, free the bowels, healthfully invigorate the torpid liver and kidneys, and by their cleansing, healing and tonic properties, strengthen and purify the whole system, and restore it to a salutary and normal condition.

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Health and Happiness.

How? DO AS OTHERS HAVE DONE.

Are your Kidneys disordered?
"Kidney-Wort brought me from my grave, as it were, after I had been given up by doctors in Detroit." M. W. Devereux, Mechanic, Ionia, Mich.

Are your nerves weak?
"Kidney-Wort cured me from nervous weakness &c., after I was not expected to live."—Mrs. M. M. B. Goodwin, Ed. *Christian Monitor* Cleveland, O.

Have you Bright's Disease?
"Kidney-Wort cured me when my water was just like chalk and then like blood."
Frank Wilson, Peabody, Mass.

Suffering from Diabetes?
"Kidney-Wort is the most successful remedy I have ever used. Gives almost immediate relief."
Dr. Phillip C. Ballou, Monkton, Vt.

Have you Liver Complaint?
"Kidney-Wort cured me of chronic Liver Diseases after I panted to die."
Henry Ward, late Col. 65th Nat. Guard, N. Y.

Is your Back lame and aching?
"Kidney-Wort, (1 bottle) cured me when I was so lame I had to roll out of bed."
C. M. Tallmage, Milwaukee, Wis.

Have you Kidney Disease?
"Kidney-Wort made me sound in liver and kidneys after years of unsuccessful doctoring. Its worth $10 a box."—Saml. Hodges, Williamstown, West Va.

Are you Constipated?
"Kidney-Wort causes easy evacuations and cured me after 16 years use of other medicines."
Nelson Fairchild, St. Albans, Vt.

Have you Malaria?
"Kidney-Wort has done better than any other remedy I have ever used in my practice."
Dr. R. K. Clark, South Hero, Vt.

Are you Bilious?
"Kidney-Wort has done me more good than any other remedy I have ever taken."
Mrs. J. T. Galloway, Elk Flat, Oregon.

Are you tormented with Piles?
"Kidney-Wort permanently cured me of bleeding piles. Dr. W. C. Kline recommended it to me."
Geo. H. Horst, Cashier M. Bank, Myerstown, Pa.

Are you Rheumatism racked?
"Kidney-Wort cured me, after I was given up to die by physicians and I had suffered thirty years."
Elbridge Malcolm, West Bath, Maine.

Ladies, are you suffering?
"Kidney-Wort cured me of peculiar troubles of several years standing. Many friends use and praise it."
Mrs. H. Lamoreaux, Isle La Motte, Vt.

If you would Banish Disease and gain Health, Take

KIDNEY-WORT
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Thousands have been cured where others fail by Dr. Dunshee's method. Ease is at once obtained under our treatment. The following citizens are of the great number cured: John Fullerton, Tobacconist, 332 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., after thirty years' suffering; Wm. H. Gillmore, Webster, Westmoreland county, Pa., after twenty-two years' suffering. Also, all instruments for deformities made to order and accurately fitted. DR. DUNSHEE, Offices Nos. 2 and 4 Sixth street (Morgan building), near Suspension bridge, Pittsburgh. Mrs. Dunsheo has charge of the Ladies' Department. Private room for fitting open day and evening.
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IS A POSITIVE CURE
For Female Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all Ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach, is cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the Female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex, this Compound is unsurpassed. Price $1.00. Six bottles for $5.00.

✠ No family should be without *LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS.* They cure constipation, biliousness and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents a box at all druggists.

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MANHOOD To those suffering from the effects of youthful errors, seminal weakness, early decay, lost manhood, etc., I will send you particulars of a simple and certain means of self cure, free of charge. Send your address to P. G. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn
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FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF Second-hand boilers in good order, ranging from 24 to 42 inches in diameter, and from 16 to 28 feet, double fined and cylinder. Boiler inspector's certificate of test with each boiler. Also, a large stock of new boilers on hand. Repairing done promptly at the West Point Boiler Works, corner Twenty-third and Smallman Sts.
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PSALM OF THE LOST.

Tell me not in mournful numbers
That the coming man is Blaine,
For the grand old party slumbers,
Never to wake again.

How we hoped in mild September,
Confidentthro' years of gain,
That the voters in November
Would no make our wishes vain.

Hollow seems the fame once boasted,
Mocking seem the phalanx bold—
Voiceless seem the lips that toasted
"Blaine" before the vote was polled.

Fast the echoof the slogan
Dies out like those dear, dead days,
Lost to sight are Blaine and Logan
Like poor, old, forgotten Hayes.

Lone our Barque steers up "Salt River,"
On its decks the grand old crew
Watch the White House lights that shiver
Dimly in our saddened view.

In the years oncoming voters
May repent the fated votes
That now doom us to be "floaters,"
"Gone aglea" in paper boats.

V. T.

NEW YORK GOSSIP.

A Happy Man the Election is Over Regardless of Results.

Insanity Experts, and Views on the Spread of Hobbyists and Cranks.

(Special Correspondence of The Pittsburgh Post.)

NEW YORK, November 6.—There is one man happy because the election is over, without reference to the result, and he is

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

During the last week of the campaign he was in mental agony. A bench in Madison Square has for years been his daily seat, bad weather excepted. In the street directly opposite the politicians erected two big stands, one for reviewers of the great processions and the other for music on those delirious occasions. They were the joint property of the antagonistic parties whose managers could at least agree upon that economic measure. The headquarters of both National and State Committees were close by, as were the hotels in which the two Presidential nominees stayed while in town. As the meetings and parades were almost constant in succession, and in the afternoons as well as evenings, Madison Square was kept crowded much of the time. Train is a monomaniac, and one of his beliefs is that contact with his fellow-creatures is extremely detrimental to his health, moral and physical. The prolongation of his life, he says, depends on his avoidance of the touch of human beings. If an old friend greets him, he responds cordially, but at the same time hastily puts his hands behind him, or thrusts them into his pockets, to save them from being grasped. When the exigencies of the canvass filled the square with people, his perplexity was painful, for he could hardly avoid the jostles, and to absent himself was to break one of the fixed rules of his routine of life. His demeanor was comical. He is a fine-looking, well-dressed man, with nothing in his appearance to denote eccentricity; but when he glared at those who pushed against him, or backed against a tree to motion them off, only the more interesting doings served to relieve him from general ridicule. Now he sits in restored safety, and discusses the consequences of the election as gravely as he used to talk when he was deemed a wise man.

"Who is sure of being sane, anyhow?" I inquired of Dr. MacDonald, the medical head of the city's hospital for the demented. "George Francis Train knows enough to take care of his wealth. He is shrewd in that respect that he has never lost a cent in the numerous wild journals which he has from time to time originated. Every few months a small paper comes out, with some absurd name or other, and usually blasphemous in the character of its contents. A few weeks winds it up, but during its brief existence it sinks more or less money. Now, I happen to know that the loser is never Train, but the publisher. When anybody gets the notion that Train's extravagances will find a popular sale in print, and goes to him with it, he always replies that he thinks so, too. He readily agrees to go into the contemplated project, but his share of the capital must consist wholly in brains. He asks for none of the expected profits, being satisfied to have his theories published without financial recompense, but he will assume no liability. One after another the venturers go in with him on these terms, and come out impoverished.

EXPERTS ON THE QUESTION OF INSANITY.

MacDonald holds rather extreme views on his specialty, and is commonly a witness in trials where expert evidence is required to establish a prisoner's irresponsibility. He replied to my question: "If a man is irrational on any subject, then he is insane, no matter how correct his judgment may be in everything else. Thousands and thousands of men are active in business, and sucessfully, who are absolutely maniacs. They are regarded as hobby-riders, merely, and their mental disturbance is attributed to earnestness in the espousal of whatever subject their disordered brain seizes upon. This is particularly true if their mania is religious. They are dangerous members of society, and murderous madmen are developed from them. They can't be separated from the rest of mankind, of course, for who is to decide between sound and unsound views on disputed topics? One denomination would go for locking up all the other denominations, and those who voted for one Presidential nominee would be sure to incarcerate as lunatics those who didn't. Still, many of us are unsuspectedly insane."

A MATINEE INCIDENT.

Have you never found yourself in a position where, waking to the surroundings, you thought that for the moment your wits must have gone a-tray? That was my feeling when, at a matinee in the Third Avenue Theatre, I saw on looking about me that I was the sole auditor. This statement needs only two qualifications. There were nine women scattered through the parquet, but they were all connected in some way with the performing company, and there were several boys in the gallery, among whom may possibly have been a payer for admission, the fact remains that I was the only cash person in the lower part of the house. The emptiness of the beautiful and spacious auditorium startled me, for I had been musingly unaware that the seats around me were not being filled; and then I remembered that the Treasurer had shown some disturbance, as though nearly toppled off his chair, when I shoved a dollar to him through the window. Had I come on the wrong day? No; for out came a full orchestra, the electric lights were all burning, the ushers were on duty, and presently the curtain was raised on the first scene of a new drama by Joaquin Miller. Imagine, if you can, the sense of awful responsibility which came over me. When you are one of a thousand in a theatre, it is easy enough to dilthesomely commend or condemn the play or the players, but if it ever falls to your lot to constitute the entire assemblage, you will be quite crushed by the weight. Talk of stage fright on facing an audience! It is as nothing when compared with confronting singly a big company of actors. They were a notable lot, too, for the poet of the Sierras' drama, "John Logan, the Silent Man," has been cast so strongly that its complete failure to draw could be attributed to nothing else than inherent weakness and the current election excitement. There was John A. Lane, from the wreck of the McCullough company, who acted the foreign villain of the piece as conscientiously as though there had been a houseful of me, and without the slightest intimation in his manner that the conditions were absurd, but there was Frank Mordaunt, in the role of a drunken Virginia gentleman, sah, who had made up his head for the character in careful ignorance that the management was determined to give a show to an empty house in order to avoid the bad advertisement of a dismissal, but who was disposed to deprive me of my money's worth by turning his work into ridicule. He joked with me, in an individual capacity, until I recalled him to duty with a stern hiss. Seeing by this that I was not to be trifled with, Frank Evans did not greatly slight the heroism which he was hired to personate, and I rewardingly applauded his spirited rescue of a lynched man, though I felt bound to resent the insincerity of his love scenes. Mollie Revel had the role of the hoyden inevitable in a border play, and when the roguery of it came to be converged on me, instead of distributed among several hundred fellows, I felt like a Don Juan likely to be caught at it. Here was a close imitator of Lotta directing her winks, nods, ogles and mouth-puckerings straight at me quite legitimately, for wasn't I the audience, and yet it seemed dreadfully reprehensible. Then I realized the danger of my position, because any responsiveness on my part might be construed as personal attention, and how did I know how big her husband, if she had one, might be? The stress and strain of the occasion was very great, and I experienced a sense of relief when, having enthusiastically compelled an encore rise of the curtain on a terrific battle scene, I got safely out of the theatre. It had cost McKee Rankin, the manager, about three hundred dollars to entertain me, but I didn't feel that I had enjoyed myself. It seemed to me, somehow, that I had been performing for the diversion of the actors.

THE WINDUP OF THE HOTTEST CAMPAIGN EVER KNOWN.

The election has not permitted New Yorkers to think of much else this week than the results of the hottest campaign ever known in the city. Now that it is over, we shall have to resume the earning of a livelihood in about the same old manner, without material help from the President-elect. At the Methodist Book Concern I fell in with the Rev. Dr. William Summers, who was getting ready to start with a party of Missionaries for Central Africa. He explained his scheme, which had the approval of the Bishops, and consisted mainly in establishing twenty mission stations in a line across the black continent through a wholly uncivilized region. Fifty ministers are needed for the work, and about half the number have volunteered. A call for others has been sent out among the churches, and Brother Summers holds the interviews with those who apply in person. While I was with him a stranger sent in his card. Being admitted, he proved to be the possessor of a noble forehead and ignoble clothes. That is to say, he looked like a wreck of former prosperity. There were no indications of bummerism, and yet he seemed to have encountered adversity.

"Are you a clergyman?" Dr. Summers asked.

"Well, I studied for the ministry," was the reply, "but became a lawyer."

"What has been your religious experience?"

"I haven't had much, in a direct way, but I have been accustomed to public speaking for many years, and of late my trials have, I think, fitted me to endure all the possible hardships of missionary life in Africa. I have been stumping in rural districts during the canvass, and my candidate wasn't elected."

He was entirely serious. He had failed at the bar and in politics. He saw no reason why his talents were not available in the missionary field, quite irrespective of his moral and religious condition. But he was not accepted.

"There ain't no money into polertics," says Fatty Walsh, who has been elected to the Common Council from the interesting Sixth ward. "The man what goes inter polertics for ennything else than honor is goin' to get left, now I'm shoutin' to yer."

Fatty is the keeper of a faro game, and his business instincts led him to singularly protect himself from the worst grievance of defeat—pecuniary loss. The salary of an alderman is $4,000 a year; and, under the new law giving almost autocratic power to the Mayor, there is scant outlook for remunerative jobbery in the Board. Fatty, desiring glory simply, decided to expend $2,000 in a spirited campaign, and also bet the same amount of money, very privately, that he would not be elected. He now explains his scheme with pride. If he had been defeated his winnings would have exactly covered the outlay, and soreness of heart would not have been accompanied by emptiness of purse. Now that he has been elected, the salary of the office will equal the costs and the lost wagers combined, leaving the glory clear. Fatty is regarded by his constituents as possessing an almost abnormally big head.

THE COMING BELLE OF THE WINTER SEASON.

Distinguished in a different stratum of society is Nettie Porter, a youthful relative of General Fitz John Porter. She is a pretty girl, not more than half way through her teens, and now she is suddenly brought to the front for admiration. The new Metropolitan Opera House had altogether yellow surfaces last season, and the women complained of the color's effect upon their toilets and complexions. The boxes have been lined with deep red satin. After one box had been altered, the artist wished to show some of the directors that the result would be satisfactory. It chanced that Miss Porter was at a dinner party close by, in full dress, and she good humoredly responded to the summons. She was posed in the box. That part of the house was lighted, and the committee viewed her critically from all points in the enormous auditorium. Her dress was white, and just the sort which suffered most from the yellow; but now it was unanimously voted that she was quite satisfactory in the new red surroundings. Of course, the important position which she had occupied was at once discussed throughout the length and breadth of Gotham, and naturally her face was incidentally criticised. As that face is a fine one, it secured general approval, and the owner is certain to become in consequence a foremost belle for the winter season.

CYMON.

THE BLACK REPUBLIC.

A Race of Savages Without Hope of Redemption.

(New York Truth.)

Sir Spencer St. John has just written a book on the Hayti savages. He says the inhabitants were and savages they are likely to remain; indulging in all the horrible rites and acts of cannibalism. There are many restrictions which the whites have to contend with in all commercial transactions, besides the unfairness of the laws; in brief, there are no laws framed that afford protection to the white. This rule is carried to such an extent that judges are afraid to give a verdict in favor of a foreigner, no matter what crime the black may have committed. The frightful massacres that took place during the revolution are related with minute accuracy, and the only man who had any humanity in his composition was Toussaint, the hero of the time, who with the true instinct of a general, foresaw that his undisciplined forces could not cope with the perfect discipline of the European troops. He therefore, in 1795, formed four regiments of 2,000 men each, whom he had drilled daily by French soldiers, his former prisoners. "During the continuous fighting, which occupied a considerable period, Toussaint showed great magnanimity and control, and what was of great importance to the unprotected, when his word was once pledged he never broke it. Passing over this busy period, we cannot find as the years roll on that the brutal nature of the Haytians had changed one iota, and it is difficult to decide which are the most bloodthirsty—the negroes or the mulattoes. "When the decree was issued by Dessalines that mulatto children should inherit the estates of their white fathers, two young men met, and one said to the other, 'You kill my father, and I will kill yours;' which they accordingly did, and took possession of the estates." Now for a black example. "A negro general, grandfather of a lady I knew in Hayti, went to Dessalines after the appearance of the decree to murder the white French left in the island, and said, 'Emperor, I have obeyed your decree; I have put my white wife to death.' 'Excellent Haytian,' answered he, 'but an infernal scoundrel. If ever again you present yourself before me I will have you shot.'

No portion of the book is more striking and so likely to prove the retrograde condition of the people than the revolting custom of the voudoux worship and its attendant horrors of cannibalism. The obscenity of the rites and the hideous practices are best described in the author's own words. A child has been stolen for the purpose of making a feast. "She was thrown on the ground, her aunt holding her by the waist, whilst the papalol pressed her throat and the others held her legs and arms; her struggles soon ceased, as Floreal had succeeded in strangling her. Then Jeanne handed him a large knife, with which he cut off Claircine's head, the assistants catching the blood in a jar; then Floreal is said to have inserted an instrument under the child's skin, and detached it from the body. Having succeeded in flaying their victim, the flesh was cut off from the bones and placed in large wooden dishes; the entrails and skin being buried near to the cottage. The whole party then started for Floreal's house, carrying the remains of their victim with them. On their arrival Jeanne rang a little bell, and a procession was formed, the head borne aloft, and a sacred song sung. Then preparations were made for a feast. * * * Jeanne cooking the flesh with congo beans, small and rather bitter (pols congo), whilst Floreal put the head into a pot with yams, to make some soup. Whilst the others were engaged in the kitchen, one of the women present, Roseide Sumera, urged by the fearful appetite of a cannibal, cut from the child's palm a piece of flesh and ate it raw (this I heard her vow in open court.) The cooking over, portions of the prepared dish were handed round, of which all present partook, and the soup being ready, it was divided among the assistants, who deliberately drank it. The night was passed in dancing, drinking and debauchery." In another case a French priest said to a mother: "How could you eat the flesh of your own children?" She answered coolly: "And who had a better right?—*est ce que ce n' est pas moi qui les ai fait?*" Sir Spencer St. John, in his valuable book, leaves nothing undone. The government, agriculture, commerce, finance, language, literature and education form a most interesting record of a country in which there is a strange mixture of civilization and savagery. "Hayti or, the Black Republic," is more than likely to win popular favor, and be read far and wide.

A Well-Plead Case.

(Brooklyn Times.)

A photographer had a man arrested for stealing his own pictures. The accused plead his own case before the justice in this manner:

"Your honor, I would like to ask the plaintiff a question."

"All right; go ahead," remarked his honor.

"Mr. Photographer, these twelve pictures that I hold in my hand are pictures of Mayor Low, are they not?"

"No, sir; they are not."

"Then whose pictures are they?"

"They are yours, sir."

"That will do. Now, your honor, the plaintiff, as you have heard, says the pictures are mine; I move the case be dismissed, as a man cannot commit a crime by taking what is his own." And the strangest thing of the matter was the justice acquitted him.

"Rough on Rats."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs, skunks, chip-munks, gophers. 15c. Druggists.

Heart Pains.

Palpitation, Dropsical Swellings, Dizziness, Indigestion, Headache, Sleeplessness cured by "Wells' Health Renewer."

"Rough on Corns."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." 15c. Quick, complete cure. Hard or soft corns, warts, bunions.

—Crush hats for evening are shown in silk, satin or merino, in the new straight shapes described as dress hats for the street.

THE GREAT VICTORY.

What it Means as an Achievement of Administrative Reform.

President Cleveland's Policy Defined by His Record as Governor.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND, AND WHAT IT MEANS.

(New York Herald.)

Honesty and common decency have triumphed, Governor Cleveland is chosen the next President of the United States.

It is a great, a very great, gain to the country, and to the cause of free government everywhere. The candidacy of a man like Mr. Blaine, with his surroundings, was a humiliating disgrace to the country. His election would have been the national justification of public dishonesty and trickery of every kind. It would have whitewashed every jobber in the country, and would have been, as the Republican ex-Senator Wadleigh said in one of the most powerful speeches of the canvass, an invitation to all young men in places of trust to abuse those trusts.

President Cleveland has shown himself, as Mayor and as Governor, an incorruptibly honest man, a man of brains and of undoubted courage, the enemy of jobs and jobbers, the faithful servant of the people. Every word he has uttered during the canvass, as every message and other public utterance of his as Mayor and as Governor, marks him as a clear-headed, sagacious man, entirely capable of that great work which the people have intrusted to him to do at Washington.

At last the country has that change of parties for which it has been ready eight years, and which the selfish and corrupt political managers who have gained control of the Republican party had come to believe they could prevent so easily that they dared to nominate one of the worst men in their party. Governor Cleveland himself stated the case admirably when he said:

There should be no mistake at this time concerning the meaning of the contest. The struggle is to break down the barriers between the plain people of the nation and the administration of their Government. The question to be determined is whether the people may change their public servants, or whether, while they fondly hope they have a representative government, they are bound and held captive by those who make politics an occupation and hold public place as a profitable business. This Government was made for the people; but if they must select the agents who shall have its administration in charge from a self-dedicated and self-constituted class, and if a party once in power can perpetuate its hold upon office for all time, it is a mockery to call this a government by the people.

On the 4th of next March the Democrats will therefore come into power. We wish them well. They have succeeded by naming a first-rate ticket on an unexceptionable platform. They will give the people that "look at the books" to which they have a right.

The *Herald* wishes President Cleveland well. It hopes from him a conservative, rigidly honest, economical and wise administration of the country. Washington city needs a man of the sturdy honesty and strict devotion to duty which the President-elect has shown in all his public life. Let him not fear to do right, for it is to do right fearlessly that the people have made him the Chief Executive of the nation.

THE LEADING DEMOCRATIC JOURNAL OF NEW YORK ON THE VICTORY.

(Albany Argus, November 5.)

The event, if confirmed, means a revolution for honesty and business principles in the Government of the United States. It signifies the preservation of every reform established, and the completion of every reform now in its incipiency. It means the inauguration of the many new and fundamental reforms required by the needs of the time, demanded by the voice of the people. The patriotic and moral grandeur of this event crowds out more partisan elation in exalted minds.

The partisan aspects can be adjourned to future consideration. Accepting the result indicated as true, it is a matter for which to thank God and to take courage. The Republic has been saved to free institutions. Elective Government has been restored to its constitutional functions. The people have recovered possession of their own affairs. An Administration which will at every point take the people into its confidence has been chosen. The Nation has been, to use Mr. Tilden's significant words, put forward on "the path of a noble destiny."

He is the best Democrat who is the best patriot. "Public office is a public trust." Returned to power, the Democracy rises from an opposition of partisans to be the agent of the Nation for great reforms. Not the license of minority is its liberty now, but calm and decorous responsibility of government. Nothing for revenge and nothing for reprisal, but everything for country and principle and business-like government must be its motto. Its President-elect has the spirit in him. It is his nature. It is his determination. It is has been his action. The kind of official he has been is the kind he will be. He comes to his great duty politically a Democrat of the Democrats, officially the agent of the whole people—without pledges or trammels to any man, clique or faction.

Let the obligations to the free Republicans be here and now and everywhere and always acknowledged. Neither political party, as a party, has gained or could gain this election. The independent reinforcements held the balance of power. They awarded it to Cleveland because his election was an assurance against a reversal or a suspension of the reforms on which the virtue and culture of Americans are resolved. The meaning of the fact must be appreciated. The pledge it carries must be kept. Our allies ask nothing for themselves, but something for their country. Their interest in the welfare of the country must be regarded. The Democracy are entitled to and will have all the legitimate fruits of success. Theirs will be the origination and enforcement of the politics of the Government. But the administration must and will heed every lesson taught. It will reassure good and apprehensive citizens. It will refute the predictions of the malign prophets of evil. It will guarantee to the nation the beneficent results of the Democratic Governments now in operation in a majority of the States.

Fellow-citizens of all parties, your President-elect has this aspiration, and has shown the courage and capacity to stand by it in acts. You who have supported him and you who have opposed him have a common interest in the welfare of your country and his own. He is equally the President elect of those whose votes he had and of those whose votes he had not. As he proved as a candidate too large for bemeaning resentments, so will he prove as a President too noble for small purposes or petty designs. The people have set him apart and consecrated him unto a great work in a great time. The chief of honors and of responsibilities a Government can impose or a people confer, has been bestowed on a strong, modest, resolute, honest, self-contained, patriotic, God-fearing man. As he relies on the people, so does he rely on that Divine power which he besought to guide him when he was chosen to the trust now held by him. All who in faith supplicate that power should pray for the life and health of the President-elect, and that, under the enlightened consciences of the people and under his own unselfish and exalted purposes, his administration, if this solemn duty has been laid upon him, may be a blessing and an honor to his country.

MINISTER CATACAZY OF RUSSIA

The Noted Scandal Concerning His Wife.

(Ben. Perley Poore in Boston Budget.)

Constantine Catacazy presented his credentials as Minister plenipotentiary from the Emperor of Russia on the 24th of September, 1869. He was accompanied by a magnificiently beautiful woman, highly accomplished, whose dresses and jewels were soon a subject of conversation. After a while it was rumored that when Mr. Catacazy had been here, some fifteen years previous, as Secretary of the Russian legation, this same beautiful woman, then the wife of another, had lived under his protection sub rosa, at the neighboring village of Bladensburg. There was a good deal of scandal, and Mr. Fish, Secretary of State, found diplomatic reasons for requesting his recall. Newspaper correspondents, to whom Mr. Catacazy had given confidential information at their urgent request, appeared as witnesses against him, and finally formal complaint was sent to the Emperor. He directed his foreign office to ask in his name that the President "would tolerate" Mr. Catacazy until the visit of his son, the Grand Duke Alexis, was concluded. To this personal appeal Gen. Grant assented, but added as a condition that the offensive minister should have access to the President only when accompanied by the grand duke, and then to hold no conversation whatever. It was also promised by the emperor that, the ducal visit over, Mr. Catacazy should at once be recalled. In due time the Grand Duke Alexis arrived at Washington, and a lady thus described the toilet of Mme. Catacazy, when she welcomed him at the Russian legation: "The dress was of gold color, made with a handsome train, and trimmed with gold colored satin. On her right arm she wore the famous double-band bracelet, one band being on the wrist and the other on the elbow, the two joined by a pair of most artistically and elaborately wrought chains. The other ornaments were of plain gold, and above them all, and completing the picture, was the wealth of golden hair, so long the marvel and envy of our belles." This was the picture which met the gaze of the prince as he entered the mansion. It stood beneath the heavy curtains that guarded the entrance to the main saloon. The face was wreathed in smiles, the hands uplifted, bearing the silver salver, on which was placed a round loaf of bread, in the top of which was an indenture holding a golden salt-cellar containing salt. This loaf was of the plain, hard, black bread, which in Russia is served on the table of the emperor as well as the peasant. This offering of salt and bread is an old and essentially Russian custom. Whenever the emperor or any of the imperial family honors a subject with a visit, the hostess, as a token of welcome, performs the ceremony, and no matter how often the prince had been the recipient of the honor, it is safe to say it was never more graciously offered or received. He simply took the uninviting loaf, broke and tasted of it, and returned it to the salver. The formal welcome was over, a few minutes spent in social converse, and at 9 P. M. supper was announced, and the dining-room made the objective point, and a supper partaken of.

An Ancient Mansion.

(Boston Commonwealth.)

One of the most interesting houses in the vicinity of Boston is that occupied by Peter Butler, Esq., at Quincy, just before the village is entered. It is on the site of the original house built by Edmund Quincy when a grant of land was made to him and William Coddington in 1636 by the General Assembly. This hotel was built in 1685, and since then has been occupied by but five families—the Quincy, Alleyne, Black, Greenleaf and Butler families. The original Quincys occupied this spot, while Samuel Quincy, the Tory Solicitor General, had the site of John Quincy Adams' present residence on Mount Wollaston, and Josiah Quincy took the location at the North. All the territory embraced in these three estates was originally in the 1,000 acres granted by the General Assembly. Coddington, who, with Edmund Quincy, settled on this plantation, not liking the austere requirements of the Puritans, went off to Rhode Island and founded the family of that name that has become famous in that State. The house in question is a fine specimen of the early provincial period, is filled by the present occupant with much quaint furniture, though a great deal has come to him through his ancestors on both sides of the family. Mr. Butler has a wine cooler and teapot, as well as a miniature and cane once belonging to Daniel Webster; a wine cooler that was once Governor Gage's; an original Franklin stove; the punch bowl of Governor Eustis two chairs that once belonged to Governor Hutchinson, a chair that was Governor Bowdoin's and an infinitude of articles of similarr association. In the room where John Hancock wedded Dorothy Quincy, in 1774, the same paper hangings remain on the wall that were placed there then in honor of the nuptials. Another section of the house embraces the study and bedroom of Tutor Flint, of Harvard, a connection of one of the families occupying the premises. But every room is over filled with old pictures, utensils, autographs, etc. The front door lock is of the ancient square and ponderous workmanship, and numerous hinges, all the paneling, and the heavy timbered rooms, the beams hewn from the log with the adze, indicate the age and primitive wormanship of the first settlers. The estate is still very extensive, and Mr. Butler has surrounded himself in his quiet retreat with more than the usual number of old-time mementoes.

A Cheap Steal.

(Wall Street News.)

After taking a seat in a Chicago lawyer's office and being told to un bosom himself, he began:

"I am the cashier of the Blank manufacturing company."

"Exactly, and you have absorbed the sum of——?"

"About $6,000."

"What! only $6,000?"

"That will cover every cent."

"Then you have made a mistake in coming to me. The lawyer next door dabbles with these trifling cases, while I never take a case of less than $10,000. Sorry you didn't steal $4,000 more while you were about it, and I trust this may prove a great moral lesson to you. Good-day, sir—first door to the right as you go down the hall!"

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 7.—The President has issued the following proclamation:

The season is nigh when it is wont for this people to observe the day appointed for that purpose by the President, as an especial occasion for thanksgiving unto God.

Now, therefore, in recognition of this hallowed custom, I, Chester A. Arthur, President of the United States, do hereby designate as such a day of general thanksgiving, Thursday, the 27th of this present November. And I do recommend that throughout the land the people, ceasing from their accustomed occupations, do then keep holiday at their several homes and their several places of worship, and with heart and voice pay reverent acknowledgment to the Giver of all good for the countless blessings wherewith he hath visited this nation.

—Mr. R. A. Proctor says that electricity might be obtained by utilizing the heat of water applied to the junction of two metals; but the current produced by a temperature of 160° Fahrenheit at one junction, and say 60° Fahrenheit at the other, would be too small to be commercially successful.

REAPING THE WHIRLWIND.

Progress of Socialism in the Large Cities of Germany.

(New York Commercial Advertiser.)

The progress of socialism in Germany cannot be other than a matter of supreme solicitude to Prince Bismarck and the Emperor William. Six years ago two socialists were returned to the Reichstag, to the disgust and consternation of the entire conservative element of the country, regardless of their party affiliations. At that time there was little disposition to look upon the movement as seriously threatening the body politic. It was regarded rather as an ephemeral ebullition of the discontented theorists and demagogical leaders of the working people in the large cities.

But the result of the recent general elections shows that the socialists doctrines of Hasenclever, Bebel, and others have taken firm root, and that these have obtained an extraordinary following, especially in the large cities. In Berlin, alone, during the past year, the socialists' vote shows the remarkable grain of 38,000 over that cast at the previous election, and the incomplete returns from Hamburg, Munich, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Dresden, and all the other large centers of population indicate very heavy gains in the vote of the party of the blood-red flag. The latest returns show that nine socialists have been returned from various parts of the country, and that in twenty-nine districts in which the election was a failure the socialists will contest the seats of the candidates of other parties in supplementary elections.

The sudden strength which the iconoclastic party in German politics has developed adds another extremely discordant element to the incongruous factions into which the political power of the empire is divided. The growth of this party of subversion has been fostered by Prince Bismarck's reactionary measures as well as by the general discontent of the working classes. It now remains for the chancellor to hold in check the dangerous spirit which he has aroused. He has played in turn fast and loose, in prosecuting his own occult purposes, with the national liberals and clericals in the Reichstag, and this coming in front of the socialists is one of the corollaries of his many errors.

The Inventor of Lucifer Matches.

(German Paper.)

The inventor of lucifer matches was a political prisoner who perfected his idea in 1833, within the walls of a State prison. Kammerer was a native of Ludwigsburg, and when sentenced to six months' imprisonment at Hohenaspeg, he was fortunate enough to attract the notice and gain the favor of an old officer in charge of the prison, who finding he was studying chemistry, allowed him to arrange a small laboratory in his cell. Kammerer had been engaged in researches with a view of improving the defective steeping system, according to which splinters of wood, with sulphur at the ends, were dipped into a chemical fluid in order to produce a flame. If the fluid was fresh the result was satisfactory, but as it lost its virtue after a time, there was no general disposition to discontinue the old-fashioned system of using flint and steel. After many failures Kammerer began to experiment with phosphorus, and had almost completed his term of imprisonment when he discovered the right mixture and kindled a match by rubbing it against the walls of his cell. On coming out of prison he commenced the manufacture of matches. Unfortunately, the absence of a patent law prevented his rights from being secured, and, on Austrian and other chemists analyzing the composition, imitations speedily made their appearance. In 1835 the German States prohibited the use of these matches, considering them dangerous. When they were made in England and sent to the Continent these regulations were withdrawn, but too late to be of any benefit to the inventor, who died in the mad-house of his native town in 1857.

Nother Bank Gone.

(Wall Street News.)

A most singular bank failure has occurred in South Carolina. The president did not speculate in cotton futures or petroleum. The cashier did not embezzle the funds and skip. Burglars did not break in and lug off the cash. A lively widow simply descended on the president with a breach of promise suit, secured a verdict of $20,000, and the bank had to go out of business for the want of capital.

Verily, the business of banking and that of running the United States navy have become to be equally hazardous.

—Plaid cheviot and homespun ulsters are stylish when made with three seams in the straight sacque shape, with a cape and hood, but no belt.

A Great Problem.

—Take all the Kidney and Liver *Medicines,*

—Take all the *Blood* purifiers,

—Take all the *Rheumatic* remedies,

—Take all the *Dyspepsia* and Indigestion *cures,*

—Take all the *Brain* and Nerve force *revivers,*

—Take all the *Great* health restorers.

—*In short,* take all the best qualities of all these, and the *—best*

—*Qualities* of all the best medicines in the world, and you will find that *—Hop*

—*Bitters* have the best curative qualities and powers of all *—concentrated*

—In them, and that they will cure when any or all of these, singly or *—combined*

—Fail. A thorough trial will give positive proof of this.

Hardened Liver.

Five years ago I broke down with kidney and liver complaint and rheumatism.

Since then I have been unable to be about at all. My liver became hard like wood; my limbs were puffed up and filled with water.

All the best physicians agreed that nothing could cure me. I resolved to try Hop Bitters; I have used seven bottles; the hardness has all gone from my liver, the swelling from my limbs, and it has *worked a miracle* in my case; otherwise I would have been now in my grave.

J. W. MOREY.

BUFFALO, Oct. 1, 1881.

Poverty and Suffering.

"I was dragged down with debt, poverty and suffering for years, caused by a sick family and large bills for doctoring.

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Weekly Post.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
Office—Post Building, 145 Wood Street

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1884

CLEVELAND, THE PRESIDENT.

The Varying Events of an Exciting Week.

[That our Weekly readers may fully comprehend the events of the past week, we cannot do better than present, in connected form, the editorial summary of the situation as printed in THE DAILY POST.]

(From the Daily Post of Saturday, November 8.)

We still maintain our estimate, based on the latest and best information from New York, that CLEVELAND and HENDRICKS have been elected, receiving 219 electoral votes.

Chairman GORMAN, of the National Executive Committee, yesterday issued an address to this effect, and declaring that "no fraud or contrivance can defeat the will of the people of the "United States thus publicly and deliberately declared."

A later address from the National Committee signed by Senators BARNUM and GORMAN declares that "it is absolutely certain that the returns of the "proper officers of election on the "night of the 4th of November "show a decisive plurality in "the State for the electors supporting "CLEVELAND and HENDRICKS," and advising Democrats at noon to-day, throughout the United States, to celebrate the actual election of CLEVELAND and HENDRICKS by firing national salutes and by public meeting express their opinion of attempted fraud in a manner that cannot be misunderstood.

Mr. JAY GOULD yesterday sent a dispatch to Governor CLEVELAND congratulating him on his election as President; but we attach no importance to this, as it is merely an anchor cast to the windward. New York was becoming an uncomfortable place for Mr. GOULD, the feeling being prevalent he was engaged in a scheme to falsify the returns.

Mr. GOULD'S friend, JAMES G. BLAINE, also sends out a manifesto that he had been "advised there have been frauds committed in New York State;" that the "honest vote" gives him a plurality, and he asks "the committee to see we have a fair and honest count." This is puerile and silly, even from the continental liar. It recalls the man of straw he set up to knock down, about "rum, romanism and rebellion." BLAINE'S posing as a champion of any thing honest is decidedly rich.

In New York matters are quieting down, as the people have become assured of CLEVELAND'S election, and that there will be an honest count and return of the votes. On the application of a committee of lawyers, a *mandamus* was yesterday issued requiring "JOHNNY" O'BRIEN, chief of the city Bureau of Elections to give them access to the returns of the Presidential vote. O'BRIEN is one of the most rascally politicians of the Union, and will bear watching at this time.

The *World*, *Herald*, *Sun*, *Times*, *Star*, *Evening Post*, *Graphic*, *Telegram*, and *Staats Zeitung* of yesterday, all unite in maintaining CLEVELAND'S election, while the Albany *Evening Journal*, the Republican State organ, concedes his election by a majority of 1,063. The New York *Sun* and *Star*, both anti-CLEVELAND, declare the State safe for the Democracy by a thousand plurality. The figures sent out by DANIEL LAMONT, Governor CLEVELAND'S Private Secretary, give the plurality at 1,200.

The Associated Press, managed by the BLAINE strikers, and his efficient ally since the campaign opened, announced at an early hour in the evening it would promulgate returns giving BLAINE "a very slight lead," about midnight. This is in line with the precinct returns it has given out to mislead the public—and deserves no more respect than any partisan declaration made by BLAINE'S most heated and unscrupulous partisans.

The vote of the State is undoubtedly close, probably not over a thousand either way, but we have the fullest confidence CLEVELAND and HENDRICKS electors will be declared elected by the Board of State Canvassers by a safe and sure majority, over the BLAINE electors. This will elect CLEVELAND and he will be inaugurated. On this point the Democracy of the Union are firm as adamant. There will be no concession—no compromise. The will of the people must be maintained. They remember the fraud of 1876, and the irrevocable edict has gone forth it must not and shall not be repeated. There is evidence the Republican managers propose frauds, and that they will be aided by the corporation and monopoly interest that contributed so lavishly to the BLAINE corruption fund.

We advise the Democracy everywhere to moderation and conciliation, but they know their rights and must maintain them. The Presidency must not be stolen again. Once in the lifetime of the Republic is enough.

4 A. M.—At this hour the partisan Associated Press, which has been claiming that by their returns from the one thousand nine hundred and ninety-six voting precincts in New York State, BLAINE had a slight plurality over CLEVELAND, confesses that by revised returns from all but eighteen precincts the Democratic candidate has the lead 1,460. The few precincts yet to be heard from gave GARFIELD some seven hundred votes. Thus upon Republican figures Governor CLEVELAND has carried New York by a safe and sure majority. Even the *Tribune* draws out of the fight by saying that it will require the official count to determine the result.

The official returns from Indiana show nearly 8,000 majority for the Democratic State and National tickets, while Republican estimates place the Democratic majority in New Jersey at over 3,000.

A careful revision of the Congressional returns from the several States show that the next House will stand, Democrats, 185; Republicans, 138; People's Party, 2. Democratic majority, 45.

Truly it is a glorious victory!

(From the Daily Post of Monday, November 10.)

The situation remains unchanged. CLEVELAND and HENDRICKS have 219 electoral votes, will be declared elected and inaugurated. Nothing changes these figures.

The New York majority for CLEVELAND over BLAINE is put down by the various metropolitan papers, with the exception of the *Tribune*, at 1,200, 1,300, 1,400 or thereabouts. This is on the face of the returns as deposited by the district officials with the county clerks. The clerks will make their official canvass to-morrow for transmission to Albany, but the figures of each county are already known. The New York *Times*, of Saturday, in printing its table of votes by counties, says:

The *Times* has now received complete official figures, revised and corrected, from every county in New York State. The most important change is made by the correction, by Republican officers and committeemen, of the footings in Kings county, whereby 303 votes are added to Governor Cleveland's plurality. In Westchester county an error of 150 has been discovered in favor of Blaine, reducing Cleveland's plurality in that county to 1,238. There are reports of errors in two other counties, the correction of which would add still further to Cleveland's total vote. The table as now published gives Cleveland a majority of 1,361 over Blaine, and this will undoubtedly stand without material alteration.

In New York there is no such thing as going behind the returns. The ballots are destroyed, and the canvass is determined by the face of the returns.

Inspired by BLAINE, his managers and the one or two desperate papers that favor him in his scheme to get the Presidency any way and every way, are talking of frauds in the voting. Commencing with a claim of the Solid North and part of the South, they have come down day by day, and hour by hour, to the feeble claim of 500 plurality, and these figures even are abandoned, and the declaration put forth the election is in such doubt only the official canvass will determine.

In the meantime the people all over the country are accepting CLEVELAND'S election, and appear more concerned about his policy as President than any doubts of his election. Cabinet-making has already commenced.

4 A. M.—Up to this hour nothing has been received to change the outlook in New York. Governor CLEVELAND has the State by a plurality of 1,234. The official count will not change this result 100 votes either way. The Republican managers are making desperate efforts to bribe the county canvassers and secure a change in the returns, but the Demorats are active and vigilant, and will frustrate all attempts at fraud. Governor CLEVELAND is President-elect, and will be sworn in.

(From the Daily Post of Tuesday, November 11.)

We see nothing to affect our estimate of the Presidential result. GROVER CLEVELAND has carried twenty States, 219 electoral votes, and his popular majority over JAMES G. BLAINE will not be less than 150,000. FRANK JONES, of the Republican National Committee, is coming gradually to THE POST'S figures, and will accept the inevitable before many days. Starting with a claim of New York, Indiana, Virginia and West Virginia, in addition to other Northern States, he has gradually simmered down to a weak dispatch to the *Leader*, of last evening, saying: "We will carry New York; official figures will be necessary to decide." Mr. JONES has rained telegrams on his anxious friends here, all giving assurances it was a sure thing. He was a regular news and electric mitrailleuse in the way of discharging fixed ammunition.

The official summing up of the precinct returns by the various County Boards will commence in New York to-day. These returns have been gone over by four or five independent and non-partisan examiners, as well as by the Associated Press and the United Press agents. The result of all these examinations has not varied but few votes from thirteen hundred plurality for Governor CLEVELAND. The official declaration will not be a hundred from these figures. The loose charges of errors and frauds made by JONES, ELKINS & Co. have been investigated, and only a few trifling inaccuracies discovered, affecting both candidates in about the same ratio. It is reasonable to suppose that any future corrections will run the same way. No election ever held in this country was so vigilantly guarded by both parties, while the election laws of the State are of the most stringent character.

The Republican managers indulge in mysterious threats of a dynamite explosion, but give no details. If they were honest as to their discoveries they would only be too glad to give them to the press, for public opinion is very important at this time. It is a tremendous agency as matters stand in bracing up Democrats and discouraging the Blaineites. The people are with us, and hourly growing more restive and angry at the efforts of BLAINE and his managers to confuse results and keep business unsettled.

The impression prevails—and the Democratic State Committee of New York declares it has evidence of the fact—that the purpose is to question returns all over the State, on trivial or invented technicalities, and if possible, throw the decision of half a dozen or more counties into the Courts. They want to make a law-suit before a New York justice of the Presidency—a matter that has engaged the energies and time of ten millions of voters the last three months. Blank forms of affidavits have been sent through the State to be signed by inspectors and others, and then writs will be applied for from partisan judges. The blank affidavit business is a dodge borrowed from the Louisiana scoundrels who stole that State from TILDEN. Experienced politicians, accustomed to all manner of swindling and cheating, have been summoned from all parts of the Union; a brigade of lawyers has been organized, with EVARTS at their head. He was a potent agent in stealing the Presidency for HAYES, and got his stipulated fee in a cabinet place, and has probably made the same arrangement with BLAINE. These people will probably make a big noise. They will turn out affidavits by the cord. It is a big stake they are playing for. The millionaire jobbers, the hundred and twenty thousand officeholders, the defaulting railroads, the subsidy schemers, the hosts BLAINE has promised place and plunder have all pooled their issues, as they did in 1876, and will make an extraordinary effort. Little they care for the peace and contentment of the country.

But it will all be of no avail. There may be delays. The courts may intervene, and intense feeling and bitterness created throughout the country; but the result will be the same. GROVER CLEVELAND has been elected; it will be so declared; and he will be inaugurated on the 4th day of March, and it will be done peacefully, legally, constitutionally and with the hearty approval and indorsement of hundreds of thousands of citizens who voted against him. That much seems to us as certain as any event of the future. It is the faith of the people, and will be maintained.

(From the Daily Post of Wednesday, Nov. 12.)

The returns officially canvassed in New York, in half the State, received up to midnight, show only trifling changes in the majorities heretofore reported, aggregating 1,331 for CLEVELAND in the State. There were trivial inaccuracies in a dozen or so of counties, but they offset each other, leaving in the counties heard from a net gain of two or three for CLEVELAND. These reports demonstrate the accuracy of the returns printed in the New York papers as well as the other reports gathered by the Associated and United Press Associations, and make it clear that on the face of the returns CLEVELAND will have the majority over BLAINE claimed for him.

We do not know that anything can be said to add to the force of these statements in the way of satisfying the natural anxiety of our readers. If the BLAINE managers have any dynamite they are holding it in reserve, but we do not believe from the present outlook they can successfully assail the returns. They will show a plurality for CLEVELAND on their face, and under the laws of New York they cannot be set aside, with the idea of going behind them. They can be corrected, as has been done, but the corrections only make trifling changes. In twenty-nine counties received up to this writing, CLEVELAND gains two votes.

This does not include Kings or New York counties, where it is said the conspirators propose to assail the returns and throw the decision of the Presidency before some partisan judge, picked out for the purpose. There is no more chance of the success of any such dangerous experiment than a return to the ways of the Louisiana Returning Board or the 8-to-7 Commission of infamy. It can't be done.

Absurd statements are telegraphed that thousands of voters have made affidavits they voted for BUTLER and that their votes do not appear in the returns of their respective precincts, but were counted for CLEVELAND. This may or may not be so, but we do not accept an iota of the statement. The BUTLER and BLAINE men ran a joint stock arrangement in New York, and if there was cheating in the BUTLER vote it was to help BLAINE, and not CLEVELAND. It is notorious that BUTLER'S precinct managers gave out the BLAINE electoral ticket, and so duped the followers of the grandest humbug and demagogue of the age.

We feel every confidence the Democracy are all right in this contest. They stand on their rights—on the written law, and the will of the people—GROVER CLEVELAND, if he lives, will succeed CHESTER A. ARTHUR in the Presidential chair. Mr. BLAINE can go on writing history or burning letters. He has been permanently retired as a factor in American politics.

Governor HENDRICKS made a brilliant speech last evening to a grand jollification gathering of the Indiana Democracy. He congratulated the people on the victory achieved, and declared its full fruits would be realized—that there would be no counting out—no false returns, and GROVER CLEVELAND would be inaugurated President. And so we say all.

(From the Daily Post of Thursday, November 13.)

The news of yesterday and up to an early hour this morning indicates, first, that the county canvass in New York while showing some slight errors in the returns, do not present anything affecting results, and that the official plurality will be about as reported by the newspapers and the press associations; and second, that the sole reliance of the Republicans is on technicalities, not going to the integrity of the vote or the returns, but by which they hope to have blocks of votes thrown out any way up from one to ten thousand. In this we have no idea they will succeed, even with the aid of convenient judges, in any way that will affect the grand result, for after the Board of County Canvassers comes the State Board, which meets next week.

As to the power of the judiciary over the action of the canvassers, GEORGE TICKNOR CURTIS, the eminent lawyer, in an interview in the New York *Times*, says:

"Can the courts in any way interfere with or control the action of the County Canvassers?"

Mr. Curtis.—"In a case properly made by affidavit, showing that the canvassers of the county refuse or neglect the performance of their proper duties, the judicial writ called a writ of mandamus could be directed to them commanding them to act; but no court can direct the County Canvassers what votes they are to certify to the State board, and no court can direct the State board what certificates they are to give of the election."

"Do you apprehend any difficulty?"

"I do not. I think the public mind is now made up that a repetition of such doings as we had in 1876 is not to be tolerated. As regards the temper of the people of this State, although there is great excitement and anxiety, I do not suppose that they will be willing to stand still or to forego the proper administration and execution of their own laws."

Mr. CURTIS suggests the possible contingency that the Executive of the State may have to protect the canvassers from illegal influence, and adds:

Governor Cleveland happens to have a personal interest, in one sense, in the counting of the votes for the Presidential electors, but this interest is not a legal one, and it is not one which for any reason except delicacy should prevent him from doing anything which his duty as Governor requires of him in protecting the proper canvassing officers of the State in the discharge of their duties; but, in case of necessity, if Governor Cleveland, on account of delicacy, shall think that he ought not himself to direct how the State Board or the County Boards shall be protected from improper interference, he can resign. The Constitution of the State provides that the powers and duties of the Governor shall devolve on the Lieutenant Governor in case of the Governor's resignation or absence from the State. If the necessity should arise for taking steps to maintain the sovereignty and jurisdiction of the State by protecting its canvassing officers from improper interference, the Governor could resign and leave the duty to be discharged by the Lieutenant Governor. It is not to be anticipated that such a necessity will arise, because it must be clear to all persons, citizens of the State or not, that no persons whatever, still less citizens of another State, can have any right or standing to interfere in any way with the counting or certifying of the votes of the people of New York. The notion that the people of other States have an interest in the question of who is to be the next President will not justify any interference from outside. The interest of the people of other States in the canvassing of the votes of the State of New York is merely incidental and remote, and can afford to no person any reason or excuse for coming here to influence or interfere with or be present at the official action of either our County Canvassers or our State Canvassers."

The canvass outside of New York and Brooklyn was probably concluded yesterday, and in these counties some days will elapse before a final result is reached, even should there be no delays caused by litigation.

4 A. M.—At this hour fifty-eight counties, all excepting New York and Kings counties, have been heard from, and in nearly every instance verify the former estimates. The gains, as a whole, are in favor of CLEVELAND. In New York and Kings the canvass is progressing favorably, with very slight gains for CLEVELAND. As yet none of the boasted Republican frauds have been discovered, and it is more than safe to say that none will be. The conviction, which has grown stronger day by day, that GROVER CLEVELAND has been elected President is now established by the law and the evidence. Nothing now remains for Mr. BLAINE and his managers but to cease their factitious opposition and bow to the will of the majority, so clearly and unmistakably expressed.

CLOSE VOTES IN STATES.

In our election system it is not at all strange that there are close votes in States any more than in counties. In 1850, as THE POST showed yesterday, WASHINGTON HUNT was elected Governor of New York by 262 majority on the official count, and there was no JONES-ELKINS combination to disturb the tranquility of the State over it. HORATIO SEYMOUR, the defeated candidate, sent no howling dispatches from Utica about fraud, as BLAINE does from Augusta, but with the dignity and patriotism of a statesman he gracefully bowed to the result. In 1852 SEYMOUR defeated HUNT by a large majority, and in 1854 he was again defeated by MYRON H. CLARK by 309 on the official count. SEYMOUR was then Governor, with Democratic power in every department, but he accepted the result without a moan.

To come to our own State, in 1840 Pennsylvania cast her electoral vote for HARRISON over VAN BUREN by 349 majority, and in 1848 Governor WM. F. JOHNSON was elected Governor over LONGSTRETH by 305 majority on the official count. No attempt was made to disturb it, although party feeling ran very high at the time. The JONES-ELKINS-BLAINE idea of electing after election had not been developed.

Going through the States on their Presidential vote we find many instances of narrow margins.

Alabama in 1848 cast its electoral vote for LEWIS CASS by 881 majority.

At the HARRISON-VAN BUREN election of 1840 Arkansas was carried by the Democrats by 889.

In 1880 HANCOCK'S plurality in California was only 78.

Connecticut in 1836 cast its electoral vote for VAN BUREN over HARRISON by 768 plurality.

In 1852 PIERCE'S plurality in Delaware was only 25, yet there was no dispute over the vote of the State. In 1864 MCCLELLAN carried it by 612, and in 1872 GRANT by 422.

Illinois in 1824 gave JACKSON but 359 plurality.

Louisiana gave JACKSON but 508 plurality in 1828, VAN BUREN only 270 in 1836, and POLK but 699 in 1844. PIERCE and BUCHANAN each had less than 1,500 in the State. In 1876 the vote of the State was stolen by men now anxious for an "honest count" in New York.

Mr. BLAINE'S State of Maine gave HARRISON but 217 in 1840 over VAN BUREN, and that was the year "Maine went hell-bent for Governor KENT."

But the closest vote we have come across is that of Maryland at the Presidential election of 1832, when, in a total vote of 50,000, it gave JACKSON *four* majority over CLAY. No row was kicked up by the ELKINS crowds of that day. In 1860 Maryland gave LINCOLN 722, and in 1872 GREELEY 908.

Massachusetts has generally given decisive Presidential pluralities; but in 1839 MARCUS MORTON defeated EDWARD EVERETT for Governor by two majority. There was a Whig Legislature into which the change of *one* vote would have thrown the contest and thus secured the election of EVERETT; but EDWARD EVERETT would have spurned a questionable title to any office, and no graver affront could have been offered him than for the JOHNNY DAVENPORTS of that day, if there were any, to have proposed a dispute over the return.

Mississippi in 1836 gave its vote to MARTIN VAN BUREN by 291 majority, and in 1848 to CASS by 615.

Missouri in 1824 was carried for CLAY by 103 majority, and in 1860 on a poll of 166,000 gave DOUGLAS but 429.

New Jersey in 1824 gave JACKSON but 679 majority, and in 1844 CLAY but 692.

North Carolina in 1852 gave FRANKLIN PIERCE but 627 over General SCOTT.

Oregon in 1868 gave GRANT only 164, and in 1876 HAYES but 547.

In 1844 POLK'S majority over CLAY in Tennessee was but 113.

Virginia in 1860 gave JOHN BELL but 358 plurality.

These figures are only of importance, as indicating that very great questions may be decided in particular States by small pluralities. That is the situation in New York to-day. The Democracy have an undisputable plurality on the face of the returns, unless they are "doctored." We don't believe they can be. The State canvass is the conclusive and final judgment, and by that they propose to stand.

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED.

The time has not come for surrendering the Government to the land thieves and monopolists, but the time is coming, we believe, when the land thieves and monopolists will be forced to disgorge some of their plunder. They are nearly all Republicans of the GOULD, ELKINS, HUNTINGTON type, and in sympathy with any desperate move to save BLAINE as the guardian and promoter of their interests. The New York *Times* suggests some of the imperative problems the new administration must solve at its outset. It will be one of its duties, it says, to overhaul the bureau that has controlled the disposition of vast areas of public land. How have Senators of the United States been able to acquire enormous tracts of this land in the Territories? In what way has the Land Office assisted them and given them information which has been used in getting possession of this land? How have other persons, having very little capital except their political influence, come into possession of tracts of millions of acres, and been able to offer such tracts to English investors? By what use of the land laws have United States surveyors become owners of millions of acres? Why have speculators been allowed to monopolize broad valleys by getting possession—through a fraudulent use of the land laws—of every acre in those valleys on which water can be found? Why have cattle companies, American and English, been allowed to take and hold immense ranges, and to drive out with shotguns every honest settler who sought a little homestead on their captured province? Why are politicians offering for sale in the English market tracts one-third of the size of Connecticut—lands that ought to have been reserved for settlers and that could not have been taken from them except by perversion of the land laws?

LOGAN DECIDEDLY LEFT.

There seems to be no doubt but the Illinois Legislature will be Democratic on joint ballot, and that LOGAN, defeated for the Vice Presidency, will also be compelled to abandon his cushioned chair among the conscript fathers. Few will mourn for LOGAN.

The Chicago *Times* relates rather a funny incident of LOGAN and his grand vizier, "Long" JONES, the political boss in Indiana. LOGAN, to save his seat in the Federal Senate, started on a hunt for defeated candidates for the State Senate, who would make a contest, secure their seats, as the Senate is Republican, and thus restore the joint ballot equilibrium. Among those sent for was Mr. CHRIS. MAMER, who ran in the Fourth Chicago district, and was defeated. Ushered into the presence, MAMER was informed he was expected to contest, when he burst forth to LOGAN in this way:

"See here, Logan, I know what you want, but I don't propose to be a party to any such scheme. Cantwell was fairly elected. If there is any blame you fellows must take it. You act up Lawrence as an independent candidate over there to knock me out, and you accomplished your design. Now you will have to bear the consequences. As I have said, Cantwell is fairly elected, and I am going to see that he gets his seat. If he needs any money to make the fight I have thousands of dollars he can draw on at any time. I want you to realize distinctly that I am for Cantwell, and all the Senators and United States Marshals in the country can't budge me from the stand I have taken."

Logan looked as black as night, but was speechless. The interview had taken a turn that neither he nor Jones had even remotely anticipated. Jones had meanwhile been dancing around the room like a marionette on wires. When Mamer declared his defiance Jones came up to him trembling in every muscle, and said: "Mamer, for God's sake, be calm; you shouldn't talk to Logan in this way."

"He took my arm," said Mamer to the reporter in narrating the details, and led me into an adjoining room, where he became my father confessor, as it were, and I unbosomed myself further. 'You'd ought to help us for the sake of the party,' expostulated Jones. 'D—n the party,' said I, 'I'm interested in seeing good government just now, and decline to take any part in this scheme. You can count me out.'"

Mr. MAMER relates the interview himself, and the Chicago *Times* prints it. He further said:

I am thoroughly convinced Cantwell, the Democratic candidate, is honestly elected, and shall help him in every way that I can if they attempt to dispossess him of his right. These fellows made a big mistake when they started out to make me a tool. The Senatorship is only a political honor, and that honor lies entirely in the fact of a fair election. It is no honor to steal a Senatorship, and if it has to be stolen for me I won't have it.

So it appears that while BLAINE at the East is trying to steal the Presidency, JACK LOGAN at the West, accepting defeat is trying to steal another six years' lease of a seat in the United States Senate.

FLOUR AND BREAD.

It is a strange circumstance in the flour trade of the country, just at the present time, that while our American millers are doing everything possible by pools, combinations and corners to keep up the prices of flour on the home consumer, they are, if we are to believe the *Mark Lane Express*, underselling in England both the English and foreign wheat-grower.

This condition of the trade has a strong flavor of the system by which protected American copper is sold lower in England than in the United States, to the injury of American manufacturers of all articles into which the consumption of copper enters.

One effect of this favoring of the foreign at the expense of the native consumer is that bread in all the cities and towns of Great Britain and Ireland is cheaper than it is in the United States, yet in the former country people are grumbling because bread is not even still lower. In England and Ireland the four pound loaf sells at from 3½ to 7 cents, while in the United States the one pound loaf sells at from 5 to 7 cents. This is an amazing difference in favor of the country in which the article is so largely consumed and against the country in which wheat is so largely and so cheaply grown.

NOTHING MEAN ABOUT THEM.

CLEVELAND has a majority of the States—20 to 18.

CLEVELAND has a majority of the electoral vote—219 to 182.

CLEVELAND has a majority of the popular vote of the United States of 125,000 over BLAINE.

If the Republicans want him to have anything more let them indicate what it is and they will be accommodated.

CONNECTICUT presents the anomaly in this country of a State where the minority sometimes rules. Gov. WALLER, the Democratic candidate for re-election, has 1,253 votes over his Republican opponent, HARRISON, but he has not a majority over all the candidates in the field, and so the election will go to the Legislature, which is Republican by a rotten borough apportionment, and will choose HARRISON. But with all the rest comes the consolation, indeed compensation, that Connecticut cast its vote in favor of CLEVELAND. Governor WALLER, who did splendid service during the canvass, has a great future, even if he did commence at the bottom of the ladder as a New York newsboy.

Liability for a Married Woman's Tongue.

The Kansas Supreme Court has just decided that a husband is not liable for slanderous words spoken by his wife when he is not present.

By the common law the husband would be liable. The reason given for this is that by the old common law husband and wife were one in law, and the husband was that one. He controled her property, was entitled to her earnings, and even had the legal "right of restricting her by domestic chastisement." In short, the wife was the husband's slave. As he was allowed to administer "moderate correction," so he was deemed accountable for her misbehavior and held liable for her torts.

The barbarity of the common law has been removed by legislation. In many States a married woman is empowered by statute to acquire and convey property, make contracts, transact business, keep her earnings, sue and be sued. She is no longer a legal nonentity. The right of the husband to administer "domestic chastisement" is no more recognized or tolerated by law than by civilized public sentiment.

The reason for the common law rule making the husband liable for personal wrongs done by the wife has disappeard, and with it has gone the rule itself. "The wife," says the Kansas Supreme Court, "stands upon an equality in this State in all respects with the husband. She is alone responsible for her contracts, and should be alone responsible for her acts. Her brain and hands and tongue are her own, and she should alone be responsible for slanders uttered by herself."

How Morrison Foster Run.

(Evening Leader.)

In the Twenty-third Congressional district Morrison Foster, Democrat, runs ahead of his ticket in nearly every election precinct, while Col. Bayne runs behind his ticket in most of the districts. Bayne's majority is large as usual. There are 7,500 more Republicans than Democrats in the Twenty-third. In Bellevue, where both Bayne and Foster reside, Foster runs eight votes ahead of Cleveland and Bayne runs three votes behind Blaine.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

THE Socialist vote in Germany has increased three-fourths of a million in three years.

MANY Nihilists have been recently arrested in the province of Saratoff, Russia.

SPAIN has quarantined against England, Germany, Belgium, Holland and France.

AT a meeting of Crofters on the Isle of Sky it was unanimously resolved to offer no resistance to the the police, even though they made many arrests.

THE medical and surgical societies belonging to the Paris hospitals have decided not to admit women for positions in the hospital service.

PATTI has been absolutely divorced from De Caux.

A DISPATCH from Cairo to Reuter's telegram agency states that fresh rumors are current there that Khartoum was captured by the Mahdi and General Gordon massacred, the latter part of September.

Ormsby Phillips, one of the proprietors and business manager of the *Dispatch*, is dead. At 9 o'clock Wednesday morning his spirit took flight to the haven of rest. Mr. Phillips has been in delicate health for several weeks. Although in a serious condition, his death was unexpected. During his life he enjoyed excellent health, until some weeks ago when he suffered a nervous prostration.

MESSRS. HOUCK & BARNIE, managers of the Baltimore, Md., Base Ball Club, state, as the opinion of all base ball players—and no set of men are more susceptible to sprains and bruises, aches and pains—that St. Jacob's Oil, the Great German Remedy, is the best cure ever used, and they jointly acknowledge its merits.

One of Lincoln's Little Stories.

(N. Y. Herald.)

"I heard my little Tad making an outcry as though some one was abusing him," said Mr. Lincoln, "and, looking into the room, saw him hanging on to Bob and demanding a knife which Bob had in his hand. 'Oh, let him have the knife, Bob, to keep him quiet,' said I; but Bob replied, 'No; it's my knife, and I need it to keep me quiet.'"

We do not mean to point the moral of this little tale. It is not necessary.

Still Leading in Low Prices.

Children's red tep boots, 7 to 10, at 85 cents.
Youths' heavy sole boots, 10 to 13, at $1 00.
Boys' heavy sole boots 1 to 5, at $1 25.
Mens' working boots at $1 75 and $2 00, at
G. D. SIMEN'S,
SMW 78 Ohio street, Allegheny, Pa.

WANTED—The public to know that we have just published our New Farm Journal, with the most complete list of farms ever offered for sale in the State. Send for Journal, free. W. A. Herron & Sons, Real Estate Agents, No. 80 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. no15-2tW

Immense Bargains!

Ladies' high-lace Shoes, $1 00.
Ladies' high-button Shoes, $1 25.
Ladies' Morocco, button, $1 50, and fine kid button at $1 75 to $2 00, at
G. D. SIMEN'S,
SMW 78 Ohio street, Allegheny.

WANTED—Our New Farm Journal just issued. Send for it, free. W. A. Herron & Sons, Real Estate Agents, No. 80 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. no15-2tW

No Cold Feet!

In buying Cloth, Flannel and Fleece-lined Foxed Shoes, for ladies, at $1 25, and Button at $1 50 per pair.
G. D. SIMEN'S,
SMW 78 Ohio street, Allegheny, Pa.

Only 85 Cents!

Gents' fancy slippers, solid leather and well made, 5 to 11, at
G. D. SIMEN'S,
SMW 78 Ohio Street, Allegheny, Pa.

WANTED—Purchasers of farms to look to your interest. Send for our New Farm Journal, just issued, free. W. A. Herron & Sons, Real Estate Agents, No. 80 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh. no15-2tW

Genuine Felt Slippers!

For ladies and gents, without seams, at $1 00, at G. D. SIMENS,
SMW 78 Ohio street, Allegheny, Pa.

The Cholera in France.

PARIS, November 12.—In the eighteen hours ended at 6 to-night 43 deaths from cholera occurred in Paris. In Toulon there were 2 deaths from cholera to-day. Several fresh cases are reported. An actor was seized with vomiting last night as he went upon the stage and died shortly afterward. The city is dirtier than ever.

Fur-Lined Boots!

Waterproof grain, fur-lined Boots at $2 50, for comfort and warm feet, at
G. D. SIMEN'S,
SMW 78 Ohio street, Allegheny, Pa.

THE VOTE.

The Canvass of the Returns in New York Fail to Discover

The Frauds on Which the Republicans Base Their Hopes of Victory.

Conkling Advises Blaine to Bow to the Will of the Majority.

Hendricks Addresses a Grand Ratification Meeting in Indianapolis.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

NEW YORK, November 12.—The official canvass of the votes cast in this county began to-day, the Aldermen acting as a Board of Supervisors. They organized on Tuesday by electing, through Republican and Tammany Hall voters, Alderman Waite as Chairman of the Board of Canvassers. As Alderman Waite is a Republican, this action on the part of the Tammany men has been much commented on as a "deal" whereby Governor Cleveland would not be protected in case certain technical points should be raised. To-day's session of the Aldermanic Canvassers disproved all such stories. The Tammany Hall Aldermen seemed to view with their County Democracy brethren in speaking and voting to have the votes cast, counted and returned for Cleveland and Hendricks.

A rumor that ex-Senator Conkling would be on hand to represent the Democrats and ex-Secretary Evarts the Republicans, no doubt drew the big audience which flocked into the lobby when the doors of the chamber were opened. Neither Mr. Conkling nor Mr. Evarts appeared. There was nevertheless a large array of lawyers. It was after 10 o'clock when Chairman Waite called the Aldermen to order.

COMMENCING THE WORK.

"We will now proceed to canvass the returns of the First Assembly district," shouted Chairman Waite, as his gavel came down upon the desk. A buzz went around the room. The lawyers leaned over on the desks in front of them. The committees appointed by Tammany Hall, the County Democracy and Irving Hall got ready to compare the returns read off with those in their possession, and everything was in readiness for the canvass to begin. Alderman O'Neill had scarcely read that the first election district gave Cleveland 280, and Blaine 144 before it was discovered that the returns had not been made out according to law. The number of the election district had been omitted on one of the pages of the County Clerk's returns. This caused a hitch at the beginning of the canvass. The Aldermen did not appear to know what to do. Finally Alderman O'Connor, Republican, asked if the figures on both returns agreed. He was told by Alderman O'Neill that they did, and that the aldermanic returns were made out correct. It was decided to accept these returns.

ANOTHER LITTLE SQUABBLE.

There was another little squabble over the returns from the Fourth election district. The votes for the electoral tickets agreed on both of the returns, but the totals on the County Clerks were not written out correctly. Aldermen Grant and Kirk want the vote canvassed, claiming it was merely a clerical error. The Aldermanic returns were found correct, and were canvassed. The inspectors, however, were sent for to write out the returns on the County Clerk's sheets according to law. There were several other election districts in which there were clerical errors and the inspectors were sent for to correct them. There was no difference whatever in the electoral vote.

There was quite a flutter over the now famous Twenty-fourth election district. This is the election district the four inspectors of which were arrested for failing to file the returns with the Clerk of the Board of Aldermen. After the arrest they made out an official sheet, which tallied with the vote recorded by them on election night. The return which they should have filed with the Board of Aldermen was found in the Mayor's office where the poll clerks' tally should have been left. When the Twenty-fourth district returns were opened the registry book was found in the possession of the Board of Aldermen instead of the original returns. A duplicate return signed by all the Inspectors was on hand to be compared with the County Clerk's returns. When it was moved to proceed with the canvass of this election district Alderman O'Connor objected.

SITTING DOWN ON BLISS.

Col. Bliss got behind him as prompter. "Those returns should be referred back to the Inspectors," shouted O'Connor. "They were not filed according to law. I move to refer them to the Committee on Corrected Returns." Five Democratic Aldermen jumped forward and cried "Mr. Chairman, Mr. Chairman." The board was thrown into excitement, and the spectators expected to see a nice little row.

Alderman Jaehne—The returns are before us. They seem to be made out correctly. As long as the comparisons are correct we have nothing left for us to do but canvass, unless there should be clerical errors discovered.

Alderman O'Connor—I learn that there are some irregularities in the returns.

Alderman Kirk—There are only irregularities in your own brain.

Alderman Grant—The figures on both returns agree.

Alderman Kirk—I object to the reference of these returns. There is no reason why they should not be canvassed. The inspectors made a mistake and filed the returns in the Mayor's office instead of with the clerk of the Board of Aldermen. They have since corrected her error.

Colonel Bliss whispered into O'Connor's ear that the four inspectors of this district got drunk, failed to file their returns and were arrested. They made up those returns said Bliss, pointing to those in the hands of Alderman O'Neill, "in the Tombs."

"These returns," put in O'Connor, "were fixed up while the inspectors were under arrest."

"They were made out by the inspectors in the Mayor's office," replied Kirk.

There was some more squabbling over the returns, and O'Connor's motion to refer them to the committee was lost by a party vote, the Democrats voting together. Jaehne's motion to canvass them as presented was adopted. This motion was afterward reconsidered and the returns sent to the committee.

CLERICAL ERRORS CORRECTED.

A number of clerical errors were discovered in several of the election districts of the Second Assembly district and the Inspectors of each were sent for. The electoral vote was all correct. In the Twelfth election district Belva Lockwood received three votes for Assembly. There was a fight over the returns from the Seventeenth district. One return gave Cleveland 168 and the other 188. The footing up of the returns showed that it should have been 188 instead of 168. The figures 168 were carried out in writing 188. The Republicans admitted that 188 was Cleveland's correct vote, but wanted to refer the district back. On a vote being taken Cleveland was awarded 188 votes. The canvass of the Third Assembly district was next taken up and completed without much interruption. One vote was read for "Rum, Romanism and Rebellion."

The official vote of the three Assembly districts canvassed yesterday will be as follows:

First Assembly district—Cleveland, 4,463; Blaine, 2,275. No difference in former figures.

Second Assembly District—Cleveland, 5,269; Blaine, 2,130; gain of 4 over former figures, Ottendorffer having run behind his ticket that much, and his vote having been given as Cleveland's total vote.

Third Assembly District—Cleveland, 5,113; Blaine, 2,624; gain of five for all electors except Ottendorffer, who polled 5,118, and whose vote as head of the ticket had been recorded for Cleveland. Total gain 9 votes.

CONKLING'S VIEWS.

NEW YORK, November 12.—Being asked as to his views on the result of the Supervisors' canvass of the Presidential vote of New York State, ex-Senator Conkling said: "My information now extends to some fifty counties. In twenty-three or more the Board of Supervisors met to-day and concluded their task. No changes were made worth noting, but with straightforward honesty the fact was certified as it had already appeared by returns filed in the offices of the county clerks and published days ago. In the other twenty odd of the fifty counties heard from to-day there seems to be no ground for controversy or doubt, but everything indicates that in these counties also the Boards of Supervisors will declare what the filed returns have from the first shown. In this city and Kings county there seems no reason to apprehend any serious difficulty or question about the number of votes given to the Presidential tickets; that number is already known, far and wide. As to writes of mandamus, or other extraordinary proceedings, I cannot discover any need or excuse for them, so far, nor any justification for prolonging or haggling over the matter. Indeed it seems to me that any one who seriously intended the various rumored attempts must have been imposed upon as to the facts. It will surprise me if all are not finally satisfied, when they learn what seems already past doubt. It is obvious that the State of New York has appointed the electors favorable to Cleveland and Hendricks, and the sooner the fact is accepted, the better it will be for the whole country."

A RADICAL'S WAIL.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

WASHINGTON, November 12.—Representative Miller, of Pennsylvania, arrived in the city to-day.

"What do you think of the situation?" asked a reporter.

"I am just going to look after some pensions for my constituents," he replied. "I have had about 1,800 pension cases to attend to since the 1st of December, and if I were a pension attorney I should be making money. But I think Mr. Cleveland will be the next President. I am sorry, but I think it's so."

"What element does Cleveland's election put in control?"

"The Southern Democracy. You see they have but to hold two Northern States—New York and Indiana, and the solid South. They will put enough patronage into the two Northern States to hold them. The rest goes to the South."

"How about the Cabinet?"

"I haven't thought of it."

"Well, the Independents get a place?"

"Do you mean the bolters? they might not be confirmed by the Senate. If I were in the Senate I should vote against them."

"What kind of a show has the civil service law under Cleveland?"

"Oh, I don't think any party can afford to disregard that. Cleveland will stand by it I suppose. There is enough patronage without subjecting themselves to criticism by violating the law. The usual appropriation for the committee will be made, and the clerks protected by it won't be disturbed. You must consider that there are now many Democrats in the departments. When Cleveland comes in many Republicans will remain. The heads of bureaus and all the high officials will go but the majority of clerks will remain."

FROM BLAINE'S ORGAN.

AUGUSTA, ME., November 12.—It is thought here by some that Mr. Blaine will issue a pronunciamento to fire the hearts of the Republican party. This morning his home organ, the *Kennebec Journal*, came out in an editorial, which many think is designed to influence the public mind, and was either written or dictated by Mr. Blaine. The following is an extract:

"If the Democratic leaders persist in this attempt to cheat themselves into power by a false count in New York, they will be resisted to the last extremity, it need be. Of the States claimed by the Democrats in this election, not more than half a dozen have been fairly carried by them. In nearly every Southern State the electoral votes that will be given for Cleveland are the product of fraud, violence and terrorism. The hands that holds them are reeking with the blood of innocent men, hunted to death because they were Republicans. This system of carrying elections must not be permitted to obtain a foothold in the Northern States. It must and will be resisted and defeated in New York. We hope the movement to engraft it upon a northern community will lead to practical and successful efforts to extirpate it from the South. The Republican National Committee will find that its course will meet the approbation of Republicans and patriots and honest men of all parties. Let the Republicans of New York in this crisis stand up manfully and courageously. Unless such shameful frauds as that now entered upon by Cleveland and his supporters are opposed and overthrown, Republican government will be a failure in this country and anarchy will rule with terrible sway."

GIVES UP THE FIGHT.

NEW YORK, November 12.—The *Mail and Express* says: The official canvass of the votes of this State was continued to-day. It is now generally believed that the vote of the counties above Harlem bridge cannot change Cleveland's plurality as already announced. An accidental error may totally wipe out Cleveland's plurality, and on this the Republicans seem to base their hopes. The real fight is expected to be made in this city. The total number of votes which Mr. George Bliss, as counsel for the Republicans, expects to take exceptions to, in some form or other, now amount to 4,000. About one-third of these, it is claimed, are defective or blank ballots and the rest are Butler, St. John and other votes, which were miscounted, excluded or otherwise added to swell the Cleveland vote. The hopes of the Republicans have been greatly dampened by the announcement made yesterday by Mr. Elihu Root, that he found Cleveland's majority in this county to be 13,226, wiping out the gain of 426 votes for Blaine announced on Saturday.

THE NEW YORK PRESS

NEW YORK, November 12.—The *Times* says editorially to-day: "An attempt was apparently made at Albany last night to get a case for the court on the power of county canvassers to throw out returns. One of the Blaine lawyers presented an affidavit to the effect that twelve votes had been received in the Twelfth ward of that city from persons who were not registered, and he moved that the whole ward be disfranchised for the alleged misdemeanor of inspectors in that case. This is a piece of injustice against which the law very carefully provides. If it is true that the inspectors received votes from persons not entitled to cast them the people of the ward cannot be punished, but the inspectors can and ought to be. The laws of this State do not provide for choosing Presidential electors by the process of throwing out the votes of wards, or counties, or even of election districts or individuals. This scheme will not work. As the canvass in thirty-nine counties yesterday caused a net change of but six in Cleveland's plurality, it is clear that those of Mr. Blaine's friend, who have pinned their faith in his salvation on the correction of errors in the count, are doomed to disappointment."

The *Herald* says: "It is now evident that the Blaine managers can expect nothing from the interior counties in their efforts to reverse the declared verdict of the people, and that all their efforts will be directed to New York and Kings counties, upon the large vote of which they hope by legal chicanery to make some impression which shall redound to the benefit of their fallen and defeated leader."

A STIRRING APPEAL.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

COLUMBUS, O., November 12.—The Democratic Committee of five, appointed during the campaign, and consisting of W. A. Taylor, C. N. Lomison, George W. Sharpe, Clark Irwin and S. M. Hunter, to-night issued an address to the Cleveland and Hendricks clubs of the State congratulating them, together with the Democracy of the entire Union, upon the signal and triumphant victory of public and private honesty over organized and systematic corruption, and thanking them for the effective work did in securing this victory. The Committee says:

It was to your unselfish efforts, acting in concert with the State and County Committee, and bringing to the polls all Democratic and reformvoters that the Republican plurality in Ohio was below 11,500 in October, and this made Democratic success certain in Indiana, New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut. It was the intrepid Democracy of Ohio who sustained the shock of the first onset of the enemy, checked his advance, broke his lines and compelled him to reform his columns, in doing which he lost the final battle itself. To keep the Republican plurality below 20,000 in October was to win the first battle of the Presidential contest.

The Committee state that the Republican managers, aided by Dudley and Filley, spent in the last fifteen days of the October campaign, $2,225,000, or three dollars to each qualified elector in the State, while in Cincinnati the polls were turned over to three thousand ex-convicts, thieves and non-residents, wearing marshal's badges. The committee urge the clubs to make their organization permanent and to secure membership in the Ohio Democratic Club, and predicts that Ohio will be redeemed next year, and a Democratic Governor, Legislature and United States Senator elected.

HENDRICKS SPEAKS.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., November 11.—The Democratic State jollification here to-day was very largely attended, but there were not a great number of visitors from outside the city. Between 3 and 4 o'clock this afternoon a meeting was organized at Circle Park, when Governor Hendricks was introduced and spoke as follows:

VICE PRESIDENT HENDRICKS' SPEECH.

I take great pleasure in expressing to the Chairman and members of the State Committee my appreciation of the value of their great services in this contest. The Democracy of the State should thank them. For myself, I take this opportunity also to express my obligations to the voters of the State of Indiana. In the first speech made during the contest, I said to the people I hoped to receive their votes. I repeated it frequently during the campaign. I said it earnestly, and some gentlemen thought it was not the thing to do. Why they should have thought so I cannot tell. I think when I desired the support of the people of Indiana it was proper I should say so to them. I did say so then, and I now have the opportunity of thanking them for granting my request. Indiana to-day is Democratic. It is Democratic by a good many thousand majority, a strong, solid, earnest Democratic State, and, my fellow-citizens at the result of the controversy we have a national ticket sustained by a good majority. Cleveland and Hendricks have been elected President and Vice President of the United States and have received the vote of Indiana. Next to that we have the election of an entire State ticket from Governor to the close of the ticket. We have nine Congressmen out of thirteen; we have both branches of the Legislature, and that means that we have Mr. Voorhees also. We have a great result in several counties of the State, and, if this was not the celebration of a State victory I would refer to the glorious victory that the Democrats have achieved in Indianapolis. Of all the blows the Republicans have received, the loss of Marion county is the hardest to them.

As a result of the national election, I wish to say to you that the value of public securities has already advanced. Many who do not think rightly say the effect of our victory would be to reduce the value of United States securities. Such, we see, has not been the effect of the election. Certain heresies and mistaken opinions have prevailed. The Republican party has been a party of less than half the people, claiming that they alone ought to be allowed to execute and administer the laws. That heresy has been rebuked. A certain set of men is no longer to be allowed to control this Government. The doctrine of this country is that the rule of the majority is to be respected, and now the majority has caused itself to be understood, and no more will it be said that one particular class of men can arrogate to themselves the government of the country. The majority will rule, and when the balance shall turn to the Republican party and that party shall have a majority, we shall respect that expression of the people's will.

Somehow the Republicans did not get as much money as usual to use in the election in Indiana, and the result was left to the best judgment of the people. We see the result. It has been decided that the people are capable of managing their own elections, and from this time on the United States Marshal is not to deputize any secret agents to interfere with our elections. Shortly before the election in this city certain gentlemen addressed a note to the United States Marshal. They wanted United States Marshals in this city, where for many years, there had been no disturbance at any election, and where the Marshal had been admonished there was an absolute quiet at elections. Yet these gentlemen asked the appointment of Deputy Marshals. I will not read the names of the gentlemen who have become immortal because they have thrown reproach on the good name of the city of Indianapolis. Upon their petition Marshals were appointed, how many and who we do not know. They came into our midst secret agents to carry out the schemes unknown to the citizens of the community, but the people so bore themselves on election day that not a single Marshal dared to show his head. But they were there to rule over you and to strike you down. I hope to see all laws allowing any such abuse of power wiped from the statute books of a free people. I want to see the time return when in effect the people will govern themselves.

There never has been in Indiana a canvass in which there has been so much slander, scurrility and untruth. It has been filled with charges not sustained by any facts. I never, so far as I was concerned, turned to right or to left because of them. I know that many things that were being said against myself about my loyalty, about my devotion to the country, were understood by the people. We have learned in this contest that truth is stronger than lies, and the party that hereafter reaches power will reach it by truth, and not by lies.

The Democratic party, I believe, will come into power sincerely desiring reform. The watchword of the party in the contest as in the contest of eight years ago with Tilden and Hendricks, has been reform—executive, administrative and revenue reform, honest construction of the laws, and honest administration of them. The revenues now collected exceed the wants of an economical administration by eighty-five millions. Because of this Democrats say, let there be revenue reform. Let that reform consist in part, in a reduction of taxation. Is it not patent to every man there ought to be reform here? The Democratic party this year came before the country with a clear and straightforward statement of reforms that they intend to accomplish. In their national platform they declared what reforms they would have. It was first, that taxation shall not exceed the wants of the Government economically administered. Second, taxation shall be for public purposes only, and not private gain or advantage. Third, in its adjustment care shall be taken to neither hurt labor nor harm capital. Fourth, taxation shall be heaviest on articles of luxury and lightest on articles of necessity.

When, at the great convention at Chicago, this banner was put into the hands of Cleveland and Hendricks, we took it to carry before the people to rise or fall with this glorious banner. That banner I have carried over Indiana. Wherever I have gone I have preached that as the true doctrine of the spirit of taxation and the result has been four, five or six thousand Democratic majority in Indiana. This is our doctrine on the subject of taxation and it is right that the people should understand this question.

My countrymen, I cannot express to you under how much and how great an obligation I feel to you. I did not desire the nomination for Vice President. (Several voices: "You will be President four years from now.") It became my duty to accept it. I went as far as I could over the State, and spoke to the people frankly, as I have always spoken on public questions, and to you, and the men, women and children, who are at home, I tender my heartfelt thanks on this day.

THE TIME FOR REFORM.

Following Mr. Hendricks Governor-elect Gray made a short speech, in which he said:

The time is near at hand when the Democratic party will have an opportunity to carry out its reforms. The plea is put up that it will turn the Republican officeholders out. Of course we will. This has been the contest between the two parties. The Republican party in its twenty-four year's lease of power, has filled all places with Republicans, and when the Democratic party obtains power on the 4th of March next, we will expect that from that time as rapidly as possible the offices will be filled with Democrats. I don't expect that all Republican officeholders will be turned out. There may be some widow woman holding a second-class post-office that will not be disturbed, but these big fellows who have made money by fostered monopolies, to these I expect the Democratic administration to say: "Pack your gripsack; get your Saratoga trunks ready; you may go to a cottage by the sea for a while; or if your health is not good you may go to Europe; or if you don't want to do that you may take Horace Greeley's advice and go West. When we want you again we will send for you."

Other addresses were made by local speakers. Neither Mr. Voorhees or McDonald spoke. At night there was a torchlight parade, which Mr. Hendricks reviewed from a stand on Washington street. There was a great crowd, which showed much enthusiasm. Everything passed off in good order.

BLAINE AND ARTHUR.

WASHINGTON, November 10.—President Arthur is understood to have expressed his regret that the Republican party should have met with a reverse, as it seems to him extremely improbable that it will regain control of the Federal Administration in many years. That he is very keenly in sympathy with Mr. Blaine on account of his personal failure can hardly be expected. He knows that Mr. Blaine set about to defeat him as a candidate for renomination even before he left the cabinet. A gentleman who happened to be with Mr. Blaine one afternoon in 1882, at one of the concerts behind the White House, heard him say of General Arthur, when it was suggested that he would be the candidate of the party in 1884: "What, this man?" tossing his thumb in the direction of the President, we stood in the White House porch; "this man? Why, he will no more be the candidate than I will fly across the Potomac." It is not surprising that the President afterward answered, when a friend told him that some of Blaine's friends were remarking his inactivity in the campaign: "What do they expect? Must I go out and make speeches at the cross roads?" That there was more or less indifference to Mr. Blaine among the Stalwarts in New York has been discovered. In course of time it will be learned that so great was the distrust of these men that it was almost impossible for the State Committee of New York to get funds with which to pay the necessary expenses of the campaign.

The State Committee, among other comments upon the foolishness of the Elkins crowd, denounce the astoundingly foolish preachers' meeting at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. This, it is said, was arranged at the suggestion of Tom Donaldson, and without consulting anybody. It resulted in Dr. Burchard's speech and the succeeding row about his "Rum, Romanism, and Rebellion" utterance. Donaldson, according to the complaining State Committee, was a baby elephant, full of wind and nonsense. It was his notion that New York was dying to elect Blaine, and his assurance that the Irish were all to vote the Republican ticket, and that the Independents were a small and noisy band of disgruntled leaders that controlled Chairman Jones and Boss Elkins in their cavalier treatment of Chairman Warren and his committee. Blaine's followers in New York would have rejoiced greatly, if the information received here is correct, if Blaine had pulled through without New York. That would have put him in a position where he could have ignored the Stalwarts absolutely.

REBUKED BY BRISTOW.

WASHINGTON, November 10.—An Ohio Republican, who arrived here last night, informed some of his friends that prominent men in that State had been asked by telegraph from the East to assist in inducing various well-known men to consent to act as visiting statesmen during the New York count. Among others who have received telegrams asking them to assist in this work are some of the members of the notorious Wormley Conference in 1876. In response to these requests from the East, and understood to be really from Augusta, telegrams have been sent to a number of gentlemen at the East, telling them that the belief of the West is that Mr. Blaine has been elected and that an attempt was to be made to count him out, and Eastern Republicans should gather in sufficient numbers to insure a close inspection of the count. One of these telegrams was sent to ex-Secretary Bristow, and he returned the following reply:

NEW YORK, November 7, 1884.

Hon. ——, Columbus, Ohio:

Having no experience in supervising election returns or watching a count of votes it is not probable that I will be called upon to do so now. In my opinion there is no occasion to fear that the expressed will of the people will be defeated in this State. The excellence of existing laws, the intelligence and patriotism of the people, and the courage and vigilance of both parties may be relied upon to defeat any such scheme. You may be sure of a fair count in this State.

B. H. BRISTOW.

Caught by an Octopus.

A diver who was trying to find pearls off the Alaska coast, found none, but found himself, all of a sudden, in the grasp of an ugly octopus with arms twenty-seven feet long. Such an experience is rare; but there are thousands of people who are caught by dyspepsia, which is quite as bad. An octopus hates to let go. So does dyspepsia. Brown's Iron Bitters settles dyspepsia and makes it loose its cruel grip. Mrs. Schmidt and her daughter, of 136 Conway street, Baltimore, were both cured of dyspepsia by the use of Brown's Iron Bitters.

THE OFFICIAL COUNT.

The State of Allegheny Sends in Solid Returns

After four days' work, the official count of the vote in this county was completed last night at 12 o'clock. The result is as follows:

FOR PRESIDENT.

James G. Blaine	37,912
Grover Cleveland	19,680
Benj. F. Butler	2,687
John P. St. John	1,087
Belva Lockwood	2

Blaine over Cleveland, 18,232. Calvin Wells ran 362 behind his ticket. The local Republican electors stood:

Calvin Wells	37,550
George T. Oliver	37,871
Josiah Cohen	37,883

The local Democratic electors ran as follows:

J. K. P. Duff	19,551
John Swan	19,620

The head of the ticket, Richard Vaux, polled 19,469 and John P. Levan polled 19,680. The scattering votes for President were for J. P. Late, J. A. Courtney, B. Butler, St. John, Thomas W. Taylor and William Weihe.

Mr. Weihe was voted for on nearly every county ticket. Thomas A. Armstrong led the Butler electors by 500 votes.

ASSEMBLY, FIRST DISTRICT.

James L. Graham, R.	7,723
Nicholas H. Voegtly, R.	7,803
Benjamin F. Rynd, R.	7,746
John Sullivan, D.	3,665
John Titzel, D.	3,667
Nathaniel, R. Whiston, D.	3,649
C. L. Rose, P.	120
John A. McConnell, P.	108
G. W. Bradley, P.	113

ASSEMBLY, SECOND DISTRICT.

Robert M. Snodgrass, R.	3,104
Samuel L. Mawhinney, R.	3,244
James Petrie, D.	1,768
Richard H. Johnston, D.	1,742
Joseph P. Leonard, P.	158
J. W. Turner, P.	35

ASSEMBLY, THIRD DISTRICT.

George W. Richards, R.	1,623
Charles Deegan, D.	1,223
Nathan Webb, P.	5

ASSEMBLY, FOURTH DISTRICT.

Andrew C. Robertson, R.	11,523
Samuel W. Church, R.	11,535
Samuel M. Lafferty, R.	11,030
George W. Moore, R.	11,370
Henry T. Watson, D.	6,320
Christopher Magee, Jr., D.	6,087
Edward S. Kennedy, D.	6,036
John Gearing, D.	5,912
George Finley, P.	226
Andrew Bryce, P.	117
W. R. Ziegler, P.	125
Thomas T. King, P.	121
R. M. McClarren, I.	1,304

ASSEMBLY, FIFTH DISTRICT.

William E. Thompson, R.	8,989
Hiram K. Sample, R.	9,034
Joseph Franz, D.	4,864
Louis F. Armbrust, D.	5,378
J. B. Lusk, P.	461
L. T. Ambrust, P.	34

ASSEMBLY, SIXTH DISTRICT.

John F. Cox, R.	4,869
William Barton, R.	4,852
Michael C. Keefe, D.	3,344
Thomas W. Taylor, D.	3,157
S. C. Borland, P.	75
Ralph Hepplewhite, P.	79

SHERIFF.

Joseph H. Gray, R.	37,549
John Birmingham, D.	22,061
T. P. Hershberger, P.	895
W. H. Hope, I.	177

CLERK OF COURTS.

David H. McGunnegle, R.	29,213
Joseph A. Skelly, D.	20,511
D. H. Martin, P.	816

CONTROLLER.

Josiah Speer, R.	37,101
Robert W. Lyon, D.	21,938
Wesley Walker, P.	811

CONGRESSMAN-AT-LARGE.

Edward S. Osborne	38,423
W. W. H. Davis	20,762
James Black	842
Nathan L. Atwood	599

James H. Hopkins received 2; Thomas A. Armstrong, 3; T. M. Bayne, 4; William Weihe, 2; G. W. Moore, 1; —— Atwell, 1; Michael C. Keefe, 1; Morrison Foster, 34; Daniel McWilliams, 1; A. N. Atwood, 1.

CONGRESS—22D DISTRICT.

James S. Negley	20,136
James H. Hopkins	15,113
J. T. Riley	281

W. C. McCarthy, 1; Morrison Foster, 2; T. A. Armstrong, 3; David Aiken, Jr., 1; John Dalzell, 1; John Birmingham, 1; A. C. Robertson, 1; Thomas W. Taylor, 1; A. N. Atwood, 1;

CONGRESS, TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

Thos. M. Bayne	15,854
Morrison Foster	8,073
W. T. Dunn	508

Jno. Brown, 1; H. K. Tyler, 1; Fritz Pack, 1; Fitz John Porter, 3; James H. Hopkins, 1; L. S. Ambrust, 1; Jos. Franz, 1.

JUDGE OF ORPHANS' COURT.

William Hawkins	31,649

Philip Hoerr, 1; Chris Magee, 1; A. Weidman, 1; W. T. Dunn, 2; Chris. Magee, Sr., 1; S. A. McClung, 1; George A. Jester, 1; David Harper, 3; D. Twyford, 4; Henry Woods, 4.

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

J. O. Petty	59,234
E. W. Harper	1
Adam Eustine	6
James Stokely	1
J. C. Donaldson	1

COUNTY TREASURER.

Alex. E. McCandless	38,434
Thomas Brown	21,260
Arthur Kirk	834
T. A. Armstrong	2
James Power	1

REGISTER.

Philip Hoerr	38,650
Herman Handel	20,979
D. J. Munsch	947

RECORDER.

W. H. Graham	38,460
W. B. Lupton	21,269
Julien Morrow	857

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

R. E. Mercer	33,289
George Y. McKee	31,409
Daniel McWilliams	19,275
Joseph Stokely	20,422

Robert Beadling, 730; S. G. Hickman, 830; J. Addison Courtney, 6 681.

DIRECTOR OF POOR.

Wm. H. Guy	13,758
David Bandi	8,117
John Gow	523

SENATE—43D DISTRICT.

John Upperman	7,807
M. J. Rafferty	5,030

SENATE—45TH DISTRICT.

S. S. Steel	8,615
Wm. Weihe	6,425
James Harriott	83

How Weak Sight is Caused and Cured.

Weak sight is caused by an imperfect focus of the eye. It may be regular or mixed. A perfect image is formed on the retina only when *special effort* is made—even then if the focus is very defective only *improvement* is secured by the best effort. This unnatural strain on the muscles of accommodation causes weakness and pain. Correction of the defect in focus by glasses is the only remedy, when focus alone is at fault. The adjustment must be perfect to restore the eye to its natural power and comfort in use. Dr. Sadler, 804 Penn avenue, is an expert in such cases.

PARNELL denies that he and his followers have entered into an agreement with Gladstone on the Franchise bill.

THE hair is frequently rendered prematurely gray by care, grief, delicate health, lowness of spirits, or a depressed tone of the vital powers. The use of Hall's Vegetable Sicilienne Hair Renewer will restore its youthful color and beauty.

THE RECORD AGAIN BROKEN.

Maud S. Makes a Mile on the Lexington Track in 2:09¼.

LEXINGTON, KY., November 11.—Maud S. has proved herself a greater mare than ever her late owner Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt, or her present owner Mr. Robert Bonner even thought she was. Hiram Woodruff, the old time trainer of trotting horses, laid it down as ironclad law that you could never have a fast mile after frost had struck the ground. Last week ice formed repeatedly and took elasticity from the soil. Sober headed men like Dr. Herr said it was too late for Maud S. to attempt to do what no horse except herself had ever done. Enthusiasts, however, predicted that the record would be broken. The day was bright for November, but the expert does not look for muscles to be flexible when Indian summer comes.

At 11:30 Bair came out behind the Queen and gave her a warming up mile in 2:26¾. The judges and timers were Major H. C. McDowell, Colonel R. West and W. H. Wilson. In the opposite stand Mr Bonner held his watch, flanked on both sides by General J. F. Robinson, Mr. L. Broadhead, Mr. Richard Anderson and Hamilton Busby. The conditions under which the performance was made were written in the record book:

"Maud S will start to beat her own record of 2:09¾, and should she beat the record, Woodburn Farm, where she was bred, will commemorate the achievement by awarding to her through the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association, a cup with the time made by her, engraved thereon."

Bair jogged around the track, went to the head of the stretch, came down and nodded for the word. The great mare did not make a single mistake. The time of the first quarter was 32¾ seconds, and of the half mile 1:04. The three quarters pole was reached in 1:37 and here Mr. Bowman joined her with a runner hitched to a sulky. The finish was strong, and the judges stopped their watches at 2:09¼. The majority of outside watches made the time 2:09. The scene when the Queen returned to the stand for Bair to weigh, was indescribable. The crowd filled the quarter stretch, and cheered until their throats were husky. It was the greatest performance of the kind ever witnessed in the world, and Kentuckians shouted as only Kentuckians can do. Mr. Bonner was congratulated on every side.

SERIOUS SHOOTING.

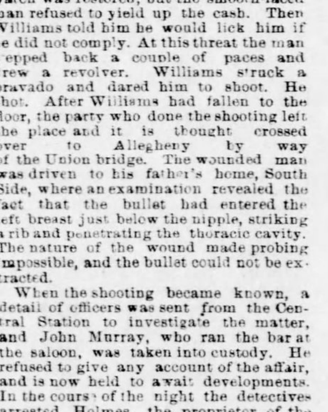
Tom Williams Shot and Dangerously Wounded by an Unknown Man.

Parties Arrested Who Are Supposed to Know But Will Not Tell—The Place Watched by Officers Awaiting Developments.

Tom Williams, a puddler, living at Brownstown, South Side, was shot in the saloon of Gilmer Holmes, Fourth and Liberty streets, last Tuesday, about 7 o'clock. The identity of the man who done the shooting is the mysterious factor in the case. It appears that James Hannigan, who hails from Steubenville, had been drinking during the day, and was considerably under the weather. Late in the afternoon he entered Holmes' place, and was drinking wine with several parties in the saloon. A disturbance was created, and during its progress Hannigan was relieved of his watch and $60 in cash, which he carried in a roll in his vest pocket. After being robbed of his valuables he was beaten on the head with a beer bottle, and the performance wound up for the time by his being kicked into the street. Hannigan picked himself up and strolled along Fourth avenue until he met Tom Williams, with whom he was acquainted. He related the circumstances of his ill-treatment, and Tom returned with him to the saloon, where a smooth-faced man was pointed out to him as the man who had taken the watch and money. Upon Williams' demand the watch was restored, but the smooth-faced man refused to yield up the cash. Then Williams told him he would lick him if he did not comply. At this threat the man stepped back a couple of paces and drew a revolver. Williams struck a bravado and dared him to shoot. He shot. After Williams had fallen to the floor, the party who done the shooting left the place and it is thought crossed over to Allegheny by way of the Union bridge. The wounded man was driven to his father's home, South Side, where an examination revealed the fact that the bullet had entered the left breast just below the nipple, striking a rib and penetrating the thoracic cavity. The nature of the wound made probing impossible, and the bullet could not be extracted.

When the shooting became known, a detail of officers was sent from the Central Station to investigate the matter, and John Murray, who ran the bar at the saloon, was taken into custody. He refused to give any account of the affair, and is now held to await developments. In the course of the night the detectives arrested Holmes, the proprietor of the saloon, Jimmy Snyder, Tom Steele and Joe Cupples, the hackman who conveyed Williams home. These parties are alleged to have been present or in the neighborhood when the shooting occurred, but they refused to give any information by which the person who fired the shot can be identified. The whole party, including a colored man who was on hand at the saloon, are detained at the Central station pending future developments. The dogged silence of all the parties suspected to have some knowledge of the matter has so far baffled the officers in determining who was guilty of doing the shooting. Hannigan returned to his home in Steubenville, but will be sent for to throw some light upon the crime. The neighborhood of the saloon where the affair occurred is now under police surveillance.

Tom Williams, the victim, is a puddler, about twenty-seven years of age. Four years ago he was accused of being a party to the killing of a man named Corcoran, who was found murdered at the Tenth street bridge, South Side. The evidence did not bear out the charge, and he was acquitted. His wound is a serious one, and a fatal termination is not improbable.



Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a fine blood depurent, a rational cathartic and a superb anti-bilious specific. It rallies the failing energies of the debilitated, and checks premature decay. Fever and ague, bilious remittent, dyspepsia and bowel complaints are among the evils which it entirely removes. In tropical countries, where the liver and bowels are organs most unfavorably affected by the combined influence of climate, diet and water, it is a very necessary safeguard. For sale by all Druggists and dealers generally.

HOW TO WIN AT CARDS, DICE, &c.

A SURE THING! Sent Free to Anyone.—I manufacture and keep constantly on hand every article used by the sporting fraternity to WIN with in games of chance. Send for mammoth circular. Address AL. SUYDAM, 65 and 67 Nassau Street, New York City.

Ja15-3mW

CLEOPATRA.

Death lurked within the velvet of her cheek
And in the myriad tangles of her hair,
And in her eyes, which drew men to despair;
And on her lip, whose thrill made strong men weak.
Yea, all the honeyed accents she did speak
To men death-laden were; but, unaware,
Enrapt they listened, heeding not the snare,
Which caught their manhood in wild passion's freak.
Brave Antony! whene'er I pause to think
Of all thou wert, and all thou might'st have been,
Thy soul enmeshed and ever on the brink
Of cureless woe, when bound by Egypt's queen—
From tears of pity I can scarce refrain
That in her arms did melt such soul and brain!
—*Alex. Macaule, in The Current.*

TRUE EVEN UNTO DEATH.

The Desperate Devotion of an Outlaw's Wife in Southern Colorado.

(From the Denver News.)

The following characteristic story of frontier life was told the reporter of the *News* by Mr. Nelson Franklin, who is in the city and who has lived for some time during the past two years in Silverton and other towns and camps in Southern Colorado:

"A daring robbery had been committed. The officials of a well-known banking institution in a town in Southern Colorado, upon reaching the building one morning, discovered that a side door had been broken open, the fastening of an inner door forced and the safe containing the bank's valuables drilled and blown and relieved of its contents. A careful search of the premises revealed the body of the watchman in an adjoining vacant lot pierced with knife wounds and covered with bruises, showing the evidence of a struggle, and that more than one person was engaged in the murder and robbery. Soon the whole community was aroused and the Sheriff, with a posse of armed and mounted men, was ready to start on the trail of the murderers. But who were they and where could they be found were questions easier to ask than to answer.

"On the floor of the banking-room was found a large brimmed sombrero, decorated with peculiar spangles, and which several citizens identified as having been worn by one of three strangers, who came into town the afternoon before and had been drinking at several different saloons during the evening. A tolerably fair description of those men was obtained, also the information given by a ranchman who came into town during the morning that three men answering the description, armed and mounted on powerful horses, had passed him while on his way in about daylight, going south at a rapid rate, evidently on their way to New Mexico.

"Upon hearing the ranchman's story the officers separated into three squads and started off well eqipped for an encounter. Every trail over the mountain was examined and every possible clue followed for several days, but to no purpose. The bank officials, Mayor of the town and Governor of the State offered rewards for the capture of the miscreants, which in the aggregate amounted to several thousands of dollars. This induced a large number of determined and brave men to join in the pursuit, which was prosecuted for more than a week without result.

"Finally one of these parties, composed of three of the best frontiersmen in the country, came suddenly upon the fugitives in a rocky canon in the fastnesses of the Needle Mountains shortly after daybreak, just as they were making preparations for a rude breakfast. Calling upon them to surrender, they were answered by a volley of shots, which were at once returned. The battle being one of life or death, the firing lasted some minutes without result, when one of the desperadoes fell mortally wounded. The others, apparently a man and a boy, kept up the firing until their ammunition was exhausted, when they were compelled perforce to surrender. They were taken back to the camp or main rendezvous of the pursuing party, together with the body of the dead man. There it was proposed to lynch the survivors, when a singular thing happened. The boy, who appeared to be not over eighteen years of age and of fair complexion and long hair, addressed the assemblage about as follows: 'Gentlemen, I suppose we have not very long to live, but before you carry your purpose into execution allow me to say that this man was innocent of any complicity in the murder, but that the man who is dead and myself killed him, and your vengence should fall upon me, the only guilty one living.'

"The clear, musical, pleading voice, the long hair streaming in the wind, and the bright, sparkling eyes, which glowed with animation and were suffused with tears during the appeal, produced an impression upon these rough men for which they at the time could not account. At the conclusion, however, the other prisoner suddenly started up and said: 'Gentlemen, don't believe the story told you. This is my wife, who, from her devotion to unworthy me, has accompanied me in all my wanderings dressed in the garb of a man. She has in many desperate encounters saved my life and, although delicately reared, has shared in all the hardships, dangers and privations of my rough life and not only had no share in the transactions of that evening, but would have prevented them could she have done so. Don't believe her; she would save my life at the expense of her own.'

"This streak of manliness in a nature so apparently mean rather staggered the men in their intentions for a few moments, but presently some of the leaders, remembering their purpose, ordered that preparations should at once be made for the hanging of the man. Suddenly the woman sprang up like a tigress about to be deprived of her young, and, snatching a pistol from the belt of one of the men, defied them to hang her husband; then, in another spirit, she fell on her knees and piteously prayed the stern men before her to spare her love, her life. The appeal was most piteous and affecting, and at its close she fell into a dead swoon. Carrying her to one side, the ghastly preparations were soon completed, and but a few minutes later the body of Jack Maitland was swinging in mid air, and the punishment for the cruel crime which had been committed was complete. The wife was conveyed to town, and after hovering between life and death for weeks finally recovered sufficiently to be sent home to her friends in the East, who proved to be people of wealth and standing."

DURING the next Presidential term four Justices of the Supreme Court will pass the statutory age of seventy years, which entitles them to retirement, with salary. Their names are: Chief Justice Waite, born November 29, 1816; Mr. Justice Miller, born April 5, 1816; Mr. Justice Field, born November 4, 1816; Mr. Justice Bradley, born March 14, 1815. It is probable that the next President will appoint the successors of all these judges.

A RUSH OF WATERS.

The Tides of Funday—Causes of the Great Wave.

(Boston Herald.)

The tides of Funday are, perhaps, familiar to almost every one, and, though they are remarkable, like the maelstrom and other marvels, they are greatly exaggerated, writes a correspondent from Falmouth, N. S. To thoroughly understand the phenomenon the shape of Funday Bay must be considered, and it will be seen that the great daily tidal waves that sweep over the Atlantic, caused by the attraction of the sun and moon, strike the New England coast and tend northward, until the great body of water is squeezed into the narrow limits of the Bay of Funday, just as we see a great wave from a steamer entering a brook from a lake. The effect is to immediately raise the water level, and so in Funday the tidal wave rushes in and, suddenly compressed with the narrow bounds, immediately rises, and the water forms a wave and rushes rapidly onward, filling up the rivers and bays along its passage.

A famous place to observe the phenomenon is what is called the Minas Basin, a branch of the Bay of Funday, that extends into the country of Evangeline and cuts it up in a curious manner.

Can this be the river? you ask. It must be, as here are rivers, two of them, but so woefully long and shaky on their pins and high above the stream that they appear like the very ghosts of bridges on stilts. From above the chasm appears shelved and cavernous in its aspect. The sides seem to grade off into terraces of red and gray mud, until finally the pan of bottom rock is reached, along which the pseudo river flows. Something is expected, as here are expensive dykes, that are reared to keep the water from the farms in the back country; then, again, vessels lie at the docks of this inland town, high and dry, miles and miles from water deep enough to float them. Do we wait an hour or so, all this will be changed. We first notice the silvery thread of water stop in its course, then the water is seen to flow up stream, and if you turn your head for a few minutes you find upon again looking that the silvery thread has grown to a stream fifty feet wide. Twenty minutes later it is a raging flood, foaming, rushing and boiling, rising in waves that break against each other, ever pushing on, as if propelled by some mysterious force.

In this sudden rush of the waters animals are often caught; pigs that have wandered out into the mud are overcome by the onward rollers, and fowl have been seen surrounded and floated away on the waves, to be rescued, perhaps, far up the stream, thirty feet higher than the spot where they were taken up. Flocks of birds frequently follow the tidal wave, or bore, as it is called, feeding upon the fish that are cast ashore, and catching them as the tide goes out.

Why the wave should be so high in coming in is explained in different ways. One theory is that it is formed by a tidal current rushing against the current of the river and passing over obstructions of more than ordinary height that tend to push the water up. In the Hoogly river the wave rises to a height of twenty feet; in the Amazon thirty, and in the Tsientage, China, about the same. The wave in Funday, however, is not to be compared to these in any respect. As to rapidity, the tide comes in about as fast as an ordinary horse can trot, and a man would have to exert all his speed to escape.

The height to which the water actually rises differs in different places and depends upon circumstances. Thus, if the sun and moon could pull together, so to speak, and a strong wind set in at the same time, an exceedingly high tide would be the result. It is claimed that it has risen sixty feet at Moncton; at Sackville a fifty-foot fall and rise is common. These are remarkable figures, and the sight of vessels that, say, in the morning have been alongside the dock now forty feet below and no water in sight, is still more remarkable.

A PRESIDENT IN A FIX.

How Mr. Arthur Acted as a Treasury Doorkeeper.

(Washington Star.)

The old Treasury Department employe was in a conversational mood as he stopped in the corridor the other afternoon for a few minutes' chat with a *Star* reporter. The talk naturally drifted toward the approaching election, and the old man was telling how he was beginning to feel somewhat "scary" as to the result, when he was interrupted by loud voices at the west entrance of the Department. "No, sir; it's after 2 o'clock, and it is impossible for you to be admitted," said the watchman at the door.

"But it is only two minutes after the hour, and besides I have a right to enter the Department until the close of office hours," replied a voice outside the door.

The old employe stopped short, as he caught sight of the face of the last speaker through the glass door, and shuffling hurriedly to the side of the watchman, he whispered a few words to him. They had an immediate effect; the door was thrown open and the visitor entered with a word of apology from the watchman.

"That often happens," said the old employe, as he returned to the reporter, forgetting all about his election fears. "That man was a messenger from one of the cabinet officers, but the man at the door, who is there only temporarily, did not know him, and felt in duty bound to obey the rules and refuse him admittance."

"The west door is a terror to a new watchman," he continued, "for that is the entrance used most frequently by men of prominence when they visit the Department. A man stationed at that door is always in dread of admitting some one he ought not to, whose personal appearance would seem to indicate a high official position, and he is equally fearful of refusing admittance to some official who ought to be allowed entrance without hesitation. Now at the main entrance over there on Fifteenth street it is different. The captain of the watch is nearly always right there, and he knows everybody. Besides there are always two or three watchmen there, and among them all, a visitor's identity is very readily established.

"The best of them get tripped up at the west door though," he continued. "Why, I saw President Arthur denied admittance there once. It was a pleasant afternoon, and he strolled over from the White House to speak with Secretary Folger, a very unusual thing. The watchman did not notice particularly who it was as he slowly mounted the steps, and did not recognize him until he had said, 'After 2 o'clock, sir.' It was about the time when Chief Clerk Webster was running the department on the school plan, and the watchman concluded that it might be about as disastrous to disobey a rule (for the President's name was not on his free list) as not to make an exception. The President understood the situation, and said, good-naturedly, 'I don't care to come in; just take a message to the Secretary.'

"'But I can't leave my door, sir,' said the watchman.

"'Well, I'll keep door for you while you are gone,' suggested the President, and actually President Arthur kept watch at the west door until the watchman returned. There have been lots of other instances somewhat similar. During one of General Grant's visit to Washington not a great while ago, he was denied admittance at the west door, and he didn't get in until the man at the door was thoroughly satisfied as to who he was."

IN Canada, as elsewhere, Mr. Irving's "Louis XI." is regarded by the more enlightened section of the public as his best performance. It is less generally popular, however, than either "Hamlet" or "Matthias" in *The Bells*.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

THE restoration of the front of St. Mark's church at Venice has been completed, and its modern appearance is not pleasing to lovers of the antique.

NEW YORK ladies eat lumps of loaf sugar saturated with cologne between the acts at theatres, and thus prevent the necessity of their going outside, as their escorts do.

A BRIDGE two and a half miles long is to be built across the straits of Messina, connecting Sicily and Italy. Two piers will support a viaduct of steel raised 328 feet above the water.

ELLEN TERRY tells a Boston marine that she a thousand times prefers Japanese oddities, fans, China, art objects, and bric-a-brac generally to all the diamonds and jewelry in creation.

A YOUNG girl of Keokuk, Iowa, having been jilted by the head waiter of a hotel, went to shoot him, when he ungallantly, but skilfully, shied a dish at her head and knocked her down.

THE Russian sailors in hospital at Hull were very much gratified by a talk with their Czar's sister, the Duchess of Edinburgh, when she lately visited that town. Hull does a vast trade with Russia.

ST. LOUIS, which has more trouble with her pavements than any city in the country, is now trying one of prepared gumwood, which is to be laid on a foundation of concrete and glazed with coal tar.

A CLEAN and perfect copy of John Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*, 1678, has just been added to the British Museum library. Only three other copies are known, and but two of these are perfect.

THE centenarian Sir Moses Montefiore has engaged his private secretary for another term of years. He said the other day: "A man of my age oughtn't to grumble, but I feel my eyesight isn't as good as it was."

AN aeronaut named Price was a half mile high when his balloon burst, at Nevada, Mo., and for most of the distance he fell with awful velocity; but the bag happened to fill with air in such a manner that the descent was retarded for the rest of the distance, and the man was not fatally injured.

IT IS an after-election story, but the fact is interesting that the real object of Mr. Blaine's unexpected return to New York City, on Saturday evening last, was not so much a consultation with his managers as a consultation with Jay Gould, for during at least four hours of the time when he was supposed to have been closeted with his managers on Sunday, he was, in fact, closeted with Gould at Elkins' house, No. 46 West Fifty-eighth street. About 3 o'clock, on Sunday afternoon, a closed carriage drove up in front of Elkins' house, and Blaine, Jay Gould and a lady, supposed to have been "Gail Hamilton," got out of it and went into the house. There they remained until about 7 o'clock, when they emerged and drove off together in the same carriage, which had been in waiting during the whole time the conference lasted. The object of the conference is said to have been the consummation of the bargain whereby, in consideration of the payment of large sums into the Blaine corruption fund, Gould is to have the naming of one or more Judges of the United States Supreme Court in case Blaine is elected. The fact of the conference was known on the Stock Exchange on Monday last, and formed one of the favorite topics of conversation.

RIVAL FUEL COMPANIES.

Points to be Decided by the Supreme Court—Legal Notes.

Some time ago the Fuel Gas Company of Allegheny County commenced equity proceedings against the Penn Fuel Gas Company, alleging it had the exclusive right under its charter to furnish natural gas in the city of Pittsburgh for heating purposes, and asking for an injunction to restrain the defendant company from infringing upon its territory. The case was argued before Judge Stowe, and he sustained the petition of the plaintiff, and issued the injunction applied for, from which decision the defendant company took an appeal to the Supreme Court. Subsequently the two companies were consolidated, and it was supposed the appeal would not be pressed and that the interesting questions raised would not be presented for the decision of the Supreme Court. Or, perhaps, it presented it would be in such a way as to not raise the questions involved fairly in order to get an affirmance of the decision of the lower court, which would be a great advantage to the consolidated companies in keeping out competing companies. The case is now on the argument list of the Supreme Court, and it is said some business men have employed counsel to see that all the points in the case are presented.

Prison Board Meeting.

There was a meeting of the Prison Board Saturday, in the office of the County Controller. It was decided to advertise for bids for transporting prisoners from the Workhouse to Court and returning them the Board having decided it is not the duty of the Sheriff to attend to such matters. The contractor will be required to give bond.

Alleged Misrepresentation.

A supplemental affidavit of claim was filed Saturday in the case of J. W. Mills against H. J. Murdoch to compel the payment of two notes of $1,000 and $500, given in part payment of the plaintiff's printing business purchased by the defendant. The defendant claimed a set off alleging Mr. Mills had misrepresented the business to him and that there had not been a fair appraisement of the stock. The supplemental affidavit of claim denies this.

Wants a Trustee Appointed.

Elizabeth McLaughlin, wife of Wm F McLaughlin, presented a petition in Common Pleas Court No. 2 Saturday, alleging her husband refused to sign leases for her separate estate, and asking for the appointment of a trustee to control the estate and pay the income to her. The Court appointed Grant C. Ihmsen, and fixed his bond at $2,500.

Libel Filed.

A. J. Marshall has filed a libel in the United States District Court against the steamer Joseph A. Stone for $1,368 68, alleged to be due for services as a pilot.

Court Notes.

The official count of the election returns will not be completed before Tuesday evening.

The Bar Association has decided not to give an account of its deliberations to the press, except when agreed upon by the members.

Execution was issued Saturday in the case of Chas. E. Speer, trustee, vs. R. M. Kennedy, for $25,225 50. The Sheriff was directed to levy on a large amount of real estate.

John Barton, Esq., commenced suit Saturday against A. Ortlieb and R. J. Fleming for $250, expended by him for medical attendance upon his daughter, who was injured by the falling of a folding bed, which it is alleged was improperly constructed by defendants.

The following cases were argued in the Supreme Court Saturday: Appeal of Wm. H. Buckner, administrator of A. J. Buckner, Jr.; Thomas H. Hunter vs. Madison Bailey; James Brown vs. Louis W. Hall; Davis vs. Bigham.

A. M. Bowser, whose appeal to the Supreme Court was non prossed recently, was recommitted to the Penitentiary Saturday. It is said another application will be made to-day for his release on bail.

Judge Ewing has granted a rule on the managers of the Home for Aged Protestant Women, at Wilkinsburg, to show cause why the petitioner, Margaret C. Foundersmith, should not be reinstated as a permanent inmate. She alleges she was admitted for six months on probation on payment of $150 and $2 per week, and that she was notified to leave without having been afforded an opportunty to defend herself, for alleged violation of the rules.

Charters were granted Saturday to the First Baptist church of Sharpsburg, St. Joseph's Aid Society of Sharpsburg, and the "National Hod Carriers' Union of Pittsburgh. The latter sets forth its purpose to be "the legal elevation and maintenance of labor."

Subpenas in divorce were granted Saturday in the cases of Alice L. McDonough vs. Joseph J. McDonough, for ill treatment, and Ida Carnahan vs. Thos Carnahan, and Martha M. Pruner vs. Jos. Pruner, for desertion.

THE PLENARY COUNCIL.

The First Public Session Held in Baltimore Yesterday.

BALTIMORE, November 8.—Under a cloudless sky, in the midst of brilliant sunshine, with thousands of on-lookers, and fervent worshipers, and with all the pomp, pride and circumstance, form and ceremony, the Third Plenary Council in the United States opened this morning at the Cathedral in this city. From early dawn the streets in the vicinity of the sacred building and Archepiscopal residence were filled with people. Carriage after carriage left at the archepiscopal priest or bishop. Clusters of people stood around the doors of the cathedral in the sacristy and robing rooms. Altar boys, seminarians and masters of ceremonies kept up a constant change of light and color. It had evidently been determined that in brilliancy and in numbers the opening services should exceed any religious event in the history of the country, and certainly the result went beyond all expectations. With thirteen archbishops, thirty-five bishops, scores of abbots, monsignori, vicars generals, superiors of religious orders, rectors of seminaries and theologians. Such a procession and spectacle was not before seen in the land. Old men and old women went home exclaiming, "now I have seen my salvation."

FORMING THE PROCESSION.

The minor clergy and the laity who were to take part in the procession, assembled at St. Alphonsous Hall, about two squares distant, and then marched to the Archbishop's residence to receive the great dignitaries of the church. The streets through which the procession was to move to the Cathedral, was filled with spectators, reverent in attitude. As the cross bearers were seen all uncovered, Catholics adding a genuflection. In order followed the secular and regular clergy, seminarians, theologians, Bishops, Archbishops and mitre t abbots all in full robes. The colors of the vestments worn, and jeweled crosses borne shone and sparkled in the sunshine. Occasionally among the crowd of clean shaven faces in the procession was one with patriarchal beard and venerable look, seeming as if cut from some richly stained window, glowing with the picture of saints and apostles. After the Bishops and Archbishops were the censer bearers and their apostolic delegate; Archbishop Gibbons, and [accompanying him was his venerable Vicar General, Very Reverend Father McColgan; Archbishop Gibbons, supported by his deacons of honor, Rev. Fathers Lee and Devine, his Secretary and Chancellor. The Archbishop, at all times ascetic in his looks, seemed paler than ever when in contrast with the purple and crimson that met the eye at every turn. Rich verses were chanted as the procession moved to church. Between masses of men, women and children, and all in sympathy, up the long aisles of the Cathedral, moved these "men of might." The altars were ablaze with light, and the grand organ sent forth a welcome and a triumph. The voices of the choir were soon heard, and the opening service of the council began.

THE OPENING SERVICE.

On reaching the sanctuary the Archbishops took their seats to the right of the altar, the abbots and provincials to the left. The Bishops occupied the recess of the altar of the Blessed Virgin. The seminarians occupied the recess of the altar of St. Joseph. The priests were in chairs in the aisles and in front of the sanctuary. Archbishop Gibbons sat on the throne and near him was Very Rev. Ward McColgan, Vicar General of the Archepiscopal See. The main altar was adorned with evergreens and white blooms. Most Rev. Archbishop Kenrick, of St. Louis, celebrated grand high mass. Dwight Lyman was Deacon and Rev. J. A. McCallan, S. J., was Master of Ceremonies.

Most Rev. Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, preached on "The Church and Her Councils." At the close of the sermon Most Rev. Archbishop Gibbons descended from his throne and proceeded to the centre of the sanctuary, in front of the main altar, where he offered prayer for the Plenary Council, and then took his seat on the dais in front of the altar with Bishop Kain on his right, and Rev. Mr. Devine on his left, after which the roll was called by Rev. D. O'Connell. The prompter then asked the presiding officer if it was his pleasure that the decree of the Pope authorizing the Third Plenary Council should be read, which was answered affirmatively, and Mgr. Corcoran read the authority. Several other decrees and orders were then read, all in Latin. The promoter then asked that all acts of the Council be completed by Mgr. Seaton, of Newark, which was ordered. Chancellor Foley asked if the second public session of the council shall be held at the Cathedral on Sunday, the 16th inst., and it was so decreed and commanded. All members of the council then made a profession of faith in front of the altar, which concluded the ceremonies. The daily business meeting of the council will be held at the Seminary of St Sulphice, on Faoa street, beginning to-morrow.

A YEAR'S PROGRESS.

The Young Men's Christian Association's Eighteenth Annual Meeting.

The eighteenth anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association was held last evening in the First Presbyterian church. Every available seat was occupied, and extra chairs had to be provided to accommodate the large audience. The address of Rev. Herrick Johnson, D. D., formerly pastor of the Third Presbyterian church, of this city, now of Chicago, was the leading feature of the occasion. The President of the Association, Mr. H. K. Porter, read his annual address, giving a review of the work performed by the organization during the past year and outlining their future expectations. The address stated that the increase in membership was 537, making a total membership at present of 995. The average age of the new members was twenty-five years. All denominations are represented, though many are not members of any church. There has been an attendance of at least 45,000 persons at the rooms of the Association during the year, and 797 meetings have been held, with a total attendance of 2,916. The accounts showed a larger balance on November 1 than at any similar period. It is proposed to conduct evening classes in stenography, vocal culture, penmanship and mechanical drawing. These will be begun at once, and others will be added if called for. Rev. E P. Cowan, D. D., Rev. J. H. Prugh and Rev. J. W. Sproull were present and took part in the exercises.

IN a recent attack of acute neuralgia, says Mrs. Mary K Sheed, 1110 Maryland Ave., Washington, D. C., I was cured by St. Jacobs Oil, the great pain reliever.

SWEPT BY FLAME.

A Town in Florida Devastated by Fire—Nearly a Million Lost.

JACKSONVILLE, November 9.—A fire broke out in the spirit and oil store room of Devereaux, Rogers & Son, at Palatka, at about 10 o'clock last night. The flames communicated to the main store and thence to adjoining buildings. A large part of the business portion of the town was soon involved in the conflagration. A fierce wind blew from the northeast and the flames spread rapidly, defying all the efforts of the firemen. The Hotel Palatka, Griffin's block, Graham's Hotel and adjoining stores, the stores of Vertrees & Co., Houghton Bros., Kennerly & Co., Duns, Lanes and Hart's offices, the Larkin House, the Presbyterian church, the magnificent Putnam House and many other buildings are in ruins. The loss is estimated at $800,000, on which there is probably an insurance of half that amount.

Ever since the election of Cleveland became probable the negroes have manifested inexplicable alarm. They became imbued with the idea that a return of the Democracy to power meant their enslavement. While the Democrats were rejoicing several bands of negroes marched through the town with guns on their shoulders. They said that they would paint the town red and the conflagration is looked upon as the fulfilment of their threat. Those on hand when the fire first started report an unmistakable odor of kerosene. While the conflagration was in progress the negroes refused to aid in saving goods or extinguishing the flames. Several of them were caught stealing and knocked down. A lively scrimmage was the outcome and a riot was imminent when the Mayor called out the Gem City Guards and prevented further trouble. The negroes laughed as store after store succumbed to the flames and openly threatened to burn the remainder of the town. Great excitement prevails and fears of another outbreak of fire and rioting are felt.

A Word for the Drummer.

One of the brethren thus discourses in the Galveston *News*: I have just returned from a tolerably extended drumming trip, and have found a good deal of interest displayed throughout the whole of Texas in the question of the drumming system.

Now, it appears to me that the argument as it stands, is entirely in favor of the drummer, because:

1. The drummer can travel at $10 per diem, and visit each merchant in his twisting, but the merchant must leave his business and spend considerably more than five times that amount to effect his purchases without the drummer, and undoubtedly pay as much, if not more, for his goods than if he stopped at home and bought from us.

2. One drummer can visit five or six merchants a day in one town, but you remarked in answer: "There may be more drummers." True, there may be, there are, and greater competition, and, her consequence, lower prices.

3. Drummers are posted by telegrams as to the rise and fall of prices, and the interior merchant gets the benefit of this. Were there no drummers there would be the same old prices or a separate telegram to each merchant.

4. Some of your correspondents speak of the ruinous results of the "silvery-tongued drummer" system, and argue that through the drummers merchants have been persuaded to overstock themselves, and when their bills fall due cannot pay. This would be equally likely to happen were there no drummers, for the purchaser coming to town to purchase would have goods pressed upon him as strongly as is done now. The inexperienced, weak-minded must, in this world, go to the wall for "the survival of the fittest." The employer who tells his employe to "press goods" is certain to do the same himself when he has the chance.

5. Drummers help the firm they work for or are discharged.

6. Notwithstanding what has been written, it is the object of the drummer to sell what his purchaser can get rid off; he naturally wishes to keep him as a customer, not to overstock him. Pressing unsalable goods upon inexperienced merchants is simply "killing the goose that lays the golden eggs."

7. A new firm starting business would have no show without drummers, as has been proven in this city. A firm may have excellent goods, sell them at very close figures, and advertise them largely, but they will always find that they need the drummers.

A Rich Business Woman.

(Chattanooga Democrat.)

Miss Maud St. Pierre, the lady who has become somewhat prominent in this vicinity from the fact that she is dealing extensively in mining and mineral lands, is in the city. Yesterday morning a reporter called on her and for the purpose of finding out her plans of operations in the various industrial pursuits upon which she has embarked. Miss St. Pierre is a rather tall, fine-looking lady, with erect carriage, a keen eye, and a perceptible something about her which unmistakably means business. She advanced without hesitation, shook hands with the reporter and sat down.

"Tell me of your mineral land in Franklin county."

"Well, I have purchased about 22,000 acres of land in Franklin county. I have in that property endless quantities of iron ore, coal, marble, sandstone and timber. There are all through the South numberless white families, who, through force of circumstances and ignorance, are unable to make a decent livelihood. I intend to form colonies and give them homes and employment. I will give each family timber to build a house, and then give them a lease of twenty acres for ten years. These families are to be from the South. I have an utter abhorrence of convict labor."

"What will be the estimated cost of your various enterprises there?"

"It will be about one-tenth what it would cost in any other place. In other words, it will cost about $1,300,000."

"Have you any other mineral land besides this?"

"Well, I have under my control 100,000 acres in Eastern Kentucky and 28,000 acres in Cumberland county, this State."

"Were you originally from England, Miss St. Pierre?"

"Oh, no; I was born in Louisiana, but having spent most of my life abroad a great many people are of the opinion that I am English. My father died when I was about seventeen years old, and having been in his confidence, I was thoroughly acquainted with his business, and, consequently, naturally took charge of matters. My mother died later on and then I went to Europe."

Miss St. Pierre spends most of her winters in Washington and New York. She comes South during the summer to attend to her business in the mountains.

SPITEFUL WORK.

Democratic Headquarters at West Newton Fired by Incendiaries.

A fire of a most disastrous nature occurred at West Newton on Friday night last, a few minutes before midnight. The fire started at Democratic headquarters, and a new oil can that had evidently been in use for the purpose of igniting the building was found on Saturday morning in the vicinity of the ruins. Seven frame buildings in the vicinity of Water street were completely destroyed in the conflagration. Paul's furniture wareroom was consumed by the fire, together with the hardware store of Gulley & Brown, neither of which was insured. The other buildings burned were the property of Mr. Cronshore. The motive which actuated the incendiaries is presumed to be revenge on the Democracy for their recent triumph, as political feeling has been strong in that locality since the election. Suspicion points in the direction of certain parties, and a few days will likely develop the true lowardness of the motive which inspired such fiendish work.

Confesses His Crime.

Joseph Lauderbach, the man arrested by Detective Wills, of Allegheny, for stealing a horse from Philip Beckert, of Rochester, Pa., has confessed the theft of another horse. It appears that the toll house on the Evergreen road was broken into on the same night the horse was stolen. The toll-keeper fired one shot at the burglar, who escaped without injury. The description of the would-be thief answers that of Lauderbach's.

Strange Death From Excitement.

(London Echo.)

A death of remarkable character, connected with the execution of the two murderers, Orrock and Harris, at Newgate, on Monday last, was the subject of an inquiry yesterday afternoon, at the Southwark court, by Coroner Langham. Eliza Kate Williamson deposed that she resided at No. 4 Laut street, Borough, and was the wife of the deceased, Alexander Ben Williamson, aged forty-five, who was a laborer in a foundry. He had enjoyed very good health, but now and again had complained of pains in his head. He came home from work on Monday night apparently quite well, and after tea sent witness for an evening newspaper in order to read the account of the execution. She returned with the paper, and he read the account aloud, but stopped at intervals, apparently overcome with emotion, and he cried several times. Witness begged him to put the paper away, saying she did not want to hear any more about it, but he would not do so, and completed the account to himself.

They went to bed, but about 1:30 A. M. the witness was awoke by a noise, and found the deceased struggling by her side and trying to call out something about the execution. She tried to rouse him, but he fell on the floor and continued struggling and muttering after she lifted him back on the bed. He then vomited and afterward fell into a stupor, from which he never rallied. A doctor was obtained, but death ensued about twenty-four hours after witness first noticed the deceased struggling. In answer to the coroner, the witness added that the deceased was quite sober on Monday. Mr. Alfred Marcham, parish surgeon, deposed that death was due to apoplexy, which he had no doubt was brought on by the excitement consequent on reading and dwelling upon the details of the execution on Monday. The struggling probably arose from dreaming of the execution, and the excitement of the dream had no doubt caused a blood vessel to burst in the brain. The jury returned a verdict of "death from natural causes."

—The Prince and Princess of Wales will be entertained in December by Lord and Lady Dudley at Witley Court, in Worcestershire. Witley cost Lord Dudley $4,500,000, but has been almost deserted for a long time. There has not been a party there for five years, and the Dudley's have not spent a week there in that time.

—At Pike's Peak, Colorado, a new mineral has been found called siderophyllite, because of the large portion of iron which it contains. Its composition seems to be an iron aluminamica.

—Shirt fronts retain the plain shield shape, and are made of three smooth thicknesses of linen, with merely some cords or tucks or stitching each side of the stud buttons.

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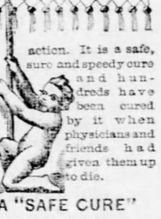

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EXECUTOR'S SALE OF FARM—On Friday, the 28th of November, 1884, at 10 o'clock A. M., will be sold on the premises, the farm of Mrs. Margaret Gerlach, deceased, of about 90 acres, situate in Alleppo township, and bordering on lands of Wm. Spratt (formerly of John Cook), Jno. S. Rhodes, Phil. and Jac. Keiter and Fred. Ringley. Good frame house of nine rooms, large bank barn and all necessary outbuildings, 600 to 700 bearing fruit trees, three acres grapes, good timber, well watered, and fenced in with board and rail fence. It lies within twenty minutes' walk of Osborne and Hayesville stations, P., F. W. & C. R. R. Terms—One-third cash; balance $1 000 per annum, with semi-annual interest. Sale divested of all liens. ANDREW GERLACH, Executor. LUDEWIG KOETHEN, 67 Grant street, Attorney. nov8-8tW

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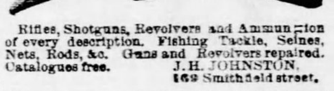

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EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—NOTICE is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of Silas C. McDonald, late of Hampton township Allegheny county, Pa., have been granted the undersigned. All persons owing the estate are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said decedent's estate will present same, properly authenticated, to JOHN McDONALD, Executor, Talley Cavey, Pa. no8 6tW

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100,000 HOLIDAY PRESENTS

Everybody who sends as directed gets a present worth from 20 cents to $500.

The proprietor of THE POULTRY KEEPER, being desirous of having the already well known and popular Poultry paper more widely circulated and introduced into houses where it is not already known, have determined to throw off all profit this year, and in addition use a portion of his capital for the sole purpose of increasing the circulation to 100,000 copies. After deciding to more extensively advertise than ever before the following plan has been adopted by us.

FOR FIFTY

RICHLY CRIMSON.

The Twin Cities Painted With Glowing Colors.

12,000 Democrats Ratify the Election of Cleveland and Hendricks.

An Impromptu Meeting and a Series of Resolutions.

Transparencies and Banners Carried by the Enthusiastic Jubilants.

(From the Daily Post of Monday.)

Pittsburgh can always be relied upon to turn out a big parade, no matter what the occasion may be that calls it forth, but on Saturday night the record of all previous demonstrations was broken by such a tremendous outpouring of humanity that nothing in the history of these latter days can be brought forth by which to measure a comparison. In the atmosphere there seemed to hover the spirit of rejoicing, and its subtle influence touched and thrilled the heart-strings of the multitude that thronged the thoroughfares, and who had come out to lend their presence and huzzahs to the satisfaction of the great victory which foreshadowed to them the coming era of peace, prosperity and good will to men. A Pentecost of enthusiasm swayed the masses, and when the marching columns filed by with all the pomp and circumstance of glorious victory, the reverberating cheers on every hand revealed the depth of feeling which the hour and the occasion inspired. The procession was composed of from 10,000 to 12,000 Democrats and this mighty host with its imposing features, stirred in every breast an inspiration that grew in power each moment. The external features of rejoicing, such as red fire, sky-rockets, Roman candles, etc., made a blaze of crimson light and scintillating brilliancy that gave the cerulean dome of heaven a rosy tint, and lighted the mists of the upper air with a halo of auroral splendor. The human eye was dazzled by the burning stronlia, whizzing rockets and parti-colored candles which the mellowing influence of ten thousand torches could not subdue. Along the line of march the private residences were festooned with brilliant drapery, hung with waving banners, and walls of brick and stone were hid behind masses of bunting. On almost every doorstep were gathered those who aided in heightening the occasion not only by their huzzahs, but by touching off colored lights, and adding to the pyrotechnic display their tribute of fireworks.

The route over which the procession passed was as follows: Smithfield to Third avenue, to Grant, to Diamond street, to Fifth avenue, to Pride, to Fulton, to Wylie, to Fifth avenue, to Wood, to Liberty, to Sixth, over Sixth street bridge to Federal, to North avenue, to Irwin avenue, to Ridge avenue, to Marion avenue, where it was dismissed.

The personnel of this vast turnout was of the most gratifying character. Leading business men of both cities gave practical demonstration to their joy at the result of the late campaign by falling into the ranks in huge platoons, and marching along to the music of the bands, the rattling of the drums and the shrill piping of the fifes. Their younger and more hilarious comrades outdone them in point of shouting and similar demonstrations, but the presence in line of those who represent many of the substantial interests in this community made plain the fact that the triumph of the Democracy meant to them something of hope for the future, which twenty-four years of misrule and prostituted government had held in abeyance.

The Democratic headquarters, on Wylie avenue, had been specially decorated for the occasion. Banners of beautiful device ornamented the front, which was also wreathed in fold on fold of bunting. The American colors were unfurled on every side, and fluttering flags waved at every hand. When the procession moved past this point the enthusiasm of the marching clubs and their less disciplined comrades burst forth into cheers and shouts that were deafening, and for the time being the blare of brass bands and the rat-a-plan of drums were drowned by the vociferations of human throats. As one battalion passed another would come abreast of the building and would take up the deafening shout that at times seemed to make the windows in the neighborhood rattle like castanets.

On Fifth avenue the scene was indescribably impressive. For two hours before the head of the column started, both sides of the street was jammed and packed with a mass of humanity that good-naturedly stood any amount of the crushing and tramping that could not be avoided in so dense a throng. The personal discomfort which was cheerfully endured showed plainly that the spirit of the hour had lifted them above all consideration of trifles. The crowd along Fifth avenue was so dense that some of the clubs that were marching broad-gange fashion had their ranks badly squeezed in passing between the pressing walls of humanity that encompassed them on right and left. But the street alone did not contain all the spectators that reviewed the torch-lit phalanxes. The front of every building was black with human forms, so many people were perched on window-sills and architectural projections, and these mingled their cheers with those that ascended from the jam below.

When the procession passed in front of THE POST building, it seemed that all restraint of feeling on the part of those in line was thrown off. Cheer upon cheer followed in such quick succession that no distinguishing sound could be heard, only one huge outburst of irrepressible enthusiasm. The decorations displayed from the building drove them to the wildest and most vociferous expressions of their feelings, and every face was up-turned as the line moved past. The melody of bands and the toot of horns were overcome by the mighty roar of shouting throats, torches and banners were waved, caps thrown in the air, and every outward manifestation of wild enthusiasm was indulged in by the paraders as they went by. Delegation followed delegation for two long hours, but there was not a moment's cessation of the uproarious cheering and vigorous demonstrations from the time the head of the column reached THE POST building until the last man in the rear rank filed past. A number of clubs went through a faney drill in front of THE POST building. Swartz's Club and Band performed numerous military evolutions that called forth outbursts of applause from the spectators, and the Thirtieth Ward Club also brought cheers from the multitude by their neat execution of fancy tactics.

The scenes in Allegheny were but a reflection of the stirring incidents in Pittsburgh. The Democracy of that city had the buildings profusely decorated and illuminated for the occasion. Business was entirely suspended that all might join in the jubilations. The same crushing squeeze of human forms was experienced on the sidewalks, and the population was irrepressible in their expressions of enthusiasm.

Chief Marshal Guthrie and his staff handled the huge body of paraders under their command with military skill, and the success with which they brought the battalions into proper line was remarkable considering the brief period of preparation. The Democracy did themselves and their distinguished leaders much honor by the large numbers in which they responded, and in the manner in which they conducted themselves during the exciting incidents of the triumphal march.

FEATURES OF THE PARADE.

THE TRANSPARENCIES AND BANNERS CARRIED BY THE JUBILANTS.

In the way of banners and transparencies Saturday night's exhibit was both large and varied. Many of the mottoes were original and humorously appropriate. The Ninth ward carried an illuminated placard on which was the legend "God Reigns and the Government at Washington Still Lives." The Randall Club, as usual, made a fine display. The members wore badges bearing the simple inscription "Victory, 1884." The Fifth Ward Club turned out in full force. The display made by this club was very creditable. Following are some of their mottoes: "Blaine & Co. Trying to Raise the War Cry in New York. We Won't Have It." "Democrats Defeated Free Trade in Congress and Frank Hurd in Ohio." "New York is too Big to Steal." "Blaine Daren't do It." "Independents and Business Men of New York made choice of Cleveland." An extremely sick-looking coon and a live rooster, which proudly pranced over him, were cooped together, and brought up the rear of the club. The Coal Heavers of the First Ward, the Goosetown Pars Democracy and the Pipetown Roosters were well represented, and created more than a little merriment by their maneuvers. The Pipetown boys carried a banner on which was the inscription:

"They Cheated Us in 1876, But Now We're on to Them."

The Sixteenth ward's sentiment was expressed as follows: "Hard Times Come Again No More." The Seventeenth ward carried quite a significant banner, in the shape of a large envelope. It was addressed: "My Dear Mr. Fisher." On the left hand corner, "Burn This Letter," was written in a bold hand. One club carried a jumbo horn about twenty-five feet long. It was labeled "Gabriel's Trumpet." Following it came a small boy with a live rooster tied to a transparency on which were the words: "This is the Night we Crow." The inscription on the opposite side read: "Blaine is Dead, Logan is Dying; Cleveland Elected: There's no use Crying."

The Twelfth ward marched under a banner bearing the motto: "Joseph Trubur shant blow his big horn." "We're the stuff, Gussie," was another legend displayed by the same club. In the rear of the Fifteenth Ward Citizens' Club a banner was displayed with this inscription:

No Returning Board in New York this Year,

The Allegheny division, under command of Chief Marshal Cullers, made a splendid showing and paraded numerous appropriate devices. One of the clubs displayed a mammoth transparency with the words: "Ha! Ha! Ha! Who laughs best laughs last." "The G. O. P. dies hard in 1884."

In front of the Fourth Ward Club two small boys struggled laboriously with a large canvas banner on which was painted an exceedingly life-like picture of a crowing chanticleer,

Victory, by the Eternal.

was the inscription which lay at the feet of the noble bird. The Fourth ward carried a well-executed cartoon of Blaine, who was helping himself to the contents of a bottle labeled "soothing syrup." Another club hoisted the couplet:

"Coon last night, and long before,
Rooster to-night, and coon no more."

The Fifth ward displayed a picture of Blaine and Logan on entering the arena with Cleveland and Hendricks. On the reverse was a ludicrous representation of the Plumed Knight and his running mate after the battle.

A pasteboard tombstone bearing the inscription "Sacred to the Memory of the Republican Party. Born 1860, Died 1884," attracted considerable attention. "This is the way we long have sought and mourned because we found it not" was the sentiment paraded by a Troy Hill broom club.

THE DAY AFTER.

QUIET REIGNS ON THE STREETS ONCE MORE—AN UNEVENTFUL SUNDAY.

Many timorous people, who feared that the huge demonstration of Saturday night might terminate tragically before the end on account of the high political feeling existing between the parties, doubtless felt reassured when Sabbath morning dawned and found that the excitement of the night before had lapsed into peaceful stillness. The leading thoroughfares of the city, while not more quiet than is usual on the day of rest, presented a subdued appearance which contrasted strangely with the lively street scenes of the latter part of the preceding week. The Republicans who still claimed the election of Blaine, were too scarce to excite much discussion. The knots of citizens who gathered in various places along the sidewalks, talked over the peculiar features of the late campaign and speculated as to what Cleveland would do during his administration. It was generally conceded by the most sanguine Republicans that New York had been fairly and honestly carried for Cleveland. Occasionally some wag would try to startle a group by boldly announcing that a telegram had been received giving the Empire State to Blaine, but only the unsophisticated would snap at such apparent roorbachs.

AN IMPROMPTU MEETING.

VIGOROUS RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE ALLEGHENY COUNTY DEMOCRACY.

Just before the formation of the Democratic procession on Saturday evening, Democratic headquarters was a scene of the wildest enthusiasm. Ashland Hall was packed to the doors, the stairway was impassable and fully three thousand people who were unable to get into, or near the building, swayed about and crowded Wylie avenue, vainly seeking access to the headquarters.

Chairman Brennen was called to the chair and made a ten-minute speech that electrified the crowd. He said the meeting was an impromptu one, called on an hour's notice, to give expression to the views of Democrats on the election of Cleveland and Hendricks.

"We want," said Mr. Brennen, closing his speech, "a fair, honest count of the ballots cast on Tuesday last, and we will be content with nothing less."

J. B. Larkin then offered the following resolutions, which were adopted with a hurrah that shook the building, and was taken up and re-echoed by the vast crowd on the street, who were unable to get into or near the hall:

Resolved, That the Democracy of Allegheny county, as represented by the various organizations, declare our confidence in the Democratic National Committee, and accept their declaration based on honest returns that Cleveland and Hendricks have been elected.

Resolved, That the great fraud and Presidential theft of 1876 is a warning and a lesson to good citizens everywhere, and it must not be repeated.

Resolved, That the President elected in 1884 must not be counted out, cheated out or bullied out. He must be inaugurated, and to this declaration in the language of the fathers of the republic, we pledge our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor.

Three hearty cheers were then given for Cleveland and Hendricks, and three more for the National Committee.

THE RANDALL CLUB.

The Randall Club meets on Tuesday night at their rooms for the purpose of reorganization, and making a permanent Democratic club. This organization is one of the best, if not the best ever organized here, and in its sphere can not but meet with the encouragement and best wishes of the Democrats of this county. It has done excellent service and its composition gives assurance that much may be expected from it in the future.

President J. J. Flannery deserves great credit for his untiring energy and devotion to the club, as well as for his sacrifice of time and other considerations. He has drawn around him more than one hundred young men whose interest in Democratic success and the promulgation of Democratic principles is best testified to by their nightly appearance on the streets. Every organization must have its leader, and the Randall Club made no mistake in the selection of Mr. Flannery.

A NEAT PRESENT.

THE POST is indebted to Mrs. J. E. Fleming, of Franklin, Pa., for a beautiful present in the shape of a white dove, bearing in its beak the emblems of love and peace with three streamers, red, white and blue. It was suspended in front of THE POST building during the Democratic parade on Saturday night, and attracted great attention. This same dove was suspended over the heads of Mrs. Fleming and husband, Col. John Fleming, a twin brother of Hugh Fleming, when their marriage ceremony was performed. The graceful recognition of Democratic victory is acknowledged with thanks. It will be retained to do honor to the future triumphs of the Democracy.

NEW BRIGHTON ABLAZE.

The Democracy of New Brighton, on Friday night, celebrated the election of Cleveland and Hendricks by a large parade, in which the leading citizens participated. Brass bands and drum corps headed the different battalions. The demonstration was carried out amid much enthusiasm. A salute of 100 guns was fired on Saturday afternoon as a further expression of their victory.

POLITICAL POINTS.

One hundred and fifty rounds from Alderman Hartman's cannon did honor to Saturday night's grand parade.

It is reported that John H. Hampton has been summoned to New York to assist the Republican National Committee in bolstering up a count in favor of their candidate.

On Saturday evening a large crowd became boisterous at what they thought to be a Confederate flag displayed from the Patterson block, on Sixth street. It was a German banner, and the crowd was pacified by its removal.

While the procession was en route Saturday evening, Mr. Albert Henley presented to the Ninth Ward Pioneers a tin horn that measured twenty-five feet in length. The mammoth gift was received with enthusiasm by the club.

The Allegheny City Randall Club will meet Tuesday evening (8 o'clock sharp), at the house of Joseph Meurer, No. 49 Spring Garden avenue, Allegheny. A full attendance is requested. The club has done good work during the campaign and deserves encouragement.

A patriotic, but not too scrupulous Democrat, on Wylie avenue, hung out a lithograph of Edward Thorne, the actor, in lieu of an engraving of Grover Cleveland, on Saturday evening. The resemblance was close enough to cause several clubs to lustily cheer the counterfeit presentment.

A big, burly colored man, who was standing on Fifth avenue, above Smithfield street, while the Democratic procession was passing Saturday evening, proposed to several of his sable companions that they stop the marching column and start a riot. Chief Braun overheard the remark and promptly run "his darkness" in.

A painful gloom has settled down on the Republican headquarters on Fifth avenue. By Saturday afternoon the cheerful bulletins from the Republican fixers in New York ceased to arrive, and the usual occupants of the place crowded to such secluded spots as would bar from their gaze the marauding hosts of the Democracy.

A Four-Round Fight.

A hotly contested four-round fight took place at McKee's Rocks at 6 o'clock Saturday evening. The contestants were two mill men, named Sherman and Freng. The fight was to settle an old grudge. When time was called both went at it like tigers, each with the determination to win. In the first round Freng received a blow in the mouth, which knocked out two teeth and cut his lower lip badly. In the second round Freng fought hard and succeeded in getting some hard blows in on Sherman's face. The third and fourth rounds were a repetition of the others. When time was called for the fifth round Freng failed to respond, and the fight was decided in favor of his opponent.

Pure Cod-Liver Oil made from selected livers, on the sea-shore, by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market.

Chapped Hands, Face, Pimples and rough Skin, cured by using JUNIPER TAR SOAP made by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York. TH

Only a Change of Name.

The name of the Allegheny Base Ball Club has been changed to the "Pittsburgh," and next season will be managed by "Hustling" Horace Phillips. Among the player already signed are Morris, Carroll, Miller, Eden, Creamer, Saatz, Fields, Mann, Mountain, Kemmler, Kuehne and others. The team is considered a strong one, and the management are confident they will be able to make a favorable showing next season. The salaries range from $800 to $3,300, according to ability. Morris and Carroll will each receive $2,500. Frank Mountain will pitch, for which he will receive $3,000. Mountain is a great favorite among the patrons of the national game, having done some very fine playing last season.

Skin Diseases—"Swayne's Ointment."

"Swayne's Ointment" cures Tetter, Salt Rheum, Ringworm, Sores, Pimples, Eczema, all Itchy Skin Eruptions, *no matter how obstinate or long standing.*

This Strife! This Strife!

"It's awful," began a Westmoreland county Republican politician on Saturday. He probably referred to the Presidential muddle. "It's awful," he went on. "This strife! this strife! Goodness, oh! it's terrible," and he hurried off to revise Sub Boss McAfee's figures on the Westmoreland county landslide.

Advice to Mothers.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or, other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. aww

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

Business Men Looking With Equanimity on Governor Cleveland's Success.

The Blue Predictions of the Blaineites Negatived by Facts.

Having made up their minds that Cleveland's election is an accomplished fact, the business men of New York showed a disposition yesterday to calmly discuss the effect of his triumph. Contrary to the startling ante-election predictions of some of the Blaine campaign speakers, says the *Times*, there does not seem to be any apprehension in business circles that the accession of the Democratic party to power is going to throw the country into confusion. Several well-known business men imparted their views to reporters yesterday, and in no case was any fear expressed that business would seriously suffer from the political changes likely to follow President Cleveland's inauguration. As Mr. W. E. Connor tersely put it: "Nobody is going to suffer from the election of Cleveland. As soon as the present excitement subsides business men will turn their attention to their own affairs and things will go on about as before."

Henry Clews, the banker, who is a Republican, and was offered the Republican nomination for Mayor, said: "The election is now over, and Cleveland is undoubtedly the new President. I have gone out of politics for the coming four years and intend to concentrate my time, energy, and abilities exclusively to business to make up for the lost cause, and this course of action should now be the part of all business men. I am free to say, however, from a personal intimate acquaintance with Mr. Cleveland, that I do not fear but that he will make as good a President as he did a Mayor in Buffalo and a Governor in this State, and in such an event no great harm can happen to our country by the change of administration, especially as his election is largely due to the deserters from the Republican party; it cannot, therefore, possibly be claimed that he is solely under obligations to the solid South for his promotion in office, consequently he will honorably be compelled to divide his recognition of gratitude for his success to the North, East, West and South alike, which will make him a fair and square President, and in full accord with all sectional interests. There should, therefore, be no gloomy forebodings indulged in by the Republicans or business men at the present time, based upon a change of politics connected with the administrative Government of the nation."

The views of Mr. J. Edward Simmons, President of the Stock Exchange, were summed up as follows: "There may be a temporary depression in stocks, occasioned by the uncertainty of the policy of the Democratic party. Capital, as we all know, is very sensitive; and is disturbed by all changes in public affairs. Naturally, upon the accession of the Democratic party to power capitalists will be anxious about what is to be done. The Republican party has been in power so long that many changes are inevitable. Great faith will be placed in Mr. Cleveland under these circumstances. He is recognized as a success as Governor, and the people will expect no less of him as President. He is a conservative, wise and prudent man, and I believe that he will make a thoroughly good President. I have great faith in his ability, and in his disposition to surround himself with the ablest and best men in the country as his advisers and aids in the administration of the Government. In my opinion it will be a good thing for the country to have a change. No radical change will occur in the civil service. Governor Cleveland's public record is an assurance that officeholders who are deserving and whose services are of value to the country will not be displaced on account of their political preference.

"Among the business men of Wall street," continued Mr. Simmons, "there has been a feeling of uncertainty during the past few days, coupled with fears that attempts might be made to count out the candidate who has been honestly elected. I place no stress upon such fears. There is no danger of any 'counting out' being done." The people would not stand anything of the kind. The feeling of uncertainty, however, has had a depressing influence on stocks, and it will continue to depress stocks until it is abated by a positive settlement of the question. If Mr. Cleveland's election is assured an improvement will set in. The recent trouble among business men has been a lack of confidence. The country, to be sure, is prosperous in a general way. It has great wealth, and its products are great; in fact, is suffering from overproduction. As soon as confidence is restored, and persons who have money feel that it is safe to go into new enterprises, business activity and prosperity will surely follow."

General Francis C. Barlow, a Republican, said: "The election of Governor Cleveland to the Presidency is the greatest victory that the people have won since the war. It is the triumph of honesty and good government. I think that Cleveland will be a conservative, wise and judicious President. The fact that the Democratic party is to succeed the Republican party in the administration of the affairs of the Government need not be regarded with apprehension. I do not think there will be any wholesale turning out of Government employes. I have confidence that Mr. Cleveland will seduously follow out the civil service rules, and, so far as the higher grade of public officers is concerned, I am satisfied that Mr. Cleveland will make no removals on partisan grounds.

"The significance of the large Republican vote that has gone to Cleveland will be fully appreciated by him, and its effect will undoubtedly be shown in his course. I do not fear any commercial disturbance in consequence of the election of a Democratic President. The election of Mr Cleveland will be recognized as an enormous victory for good government, decency, truth-telling, and every virtue that makes a party respectable. Attacks on Republicans who refused to vote for the Republican Presidential candidates this year amount to nothing. The course of the party was not such as to win or hold followers. By choosing Blaine as its leader the party placed itself on a level with Blaine."

Shop-Lifting Queens.

(Brooklyn Union.)

Under a sputtering electric light on lower Fulton street at dark last evening, Detective Campbell noticed two women who were attractive by their size, figure and similarity of feature. They were equally tall, of rounded shape, graceful in motion and pleasant in countenance. They looked like twin sisters of about twenty years. One wore a white worsted shawl over a black dress, and the other a blue worsted shawl over the same colored garment. They laughed as if they were enjoying themselves, and people who saw them allowed their look to linger. This is what Detective Campbell did with the addition of following them in their walk up the street. He was acquainted with the women through a description of them which was in every police station in the city.

They stopped to look in all the brilliant show windows, while they shielded themselves from the drizzling rain with dainty umbrellas. The detective guided his movement by theirs and followed them up as far as Myrtle avenue. They entered several dry goods stores and came out in a few moments without any interruption on the part of their watcher. When they sailed majestically into the clothing store of Isaac Cohen at 2, 4 and 6 Myrtle avenue, Detective Campbell beckoned to Detective Carr, who stood on the opposite corner. The men watched the women from the outside of the store. They saw the blue-worsted shawl smile seductively upon Mr. Cohen and hold him entranced while white-worsted shawl slipped a pair of trousers under her skirt. Then blue and white and Mr. Cohen held a triangular conversation of absorbing interest relative to the price of a pair of fall overcoats for a pair of phantasmal husbands which the women assumed proprietorship of for the occasion. Blue and white were bowed to the door by the clothier and nipped there by the detectives.

"Got anything under your dress?" asked Detective Campbell carelessly to white-worsted.

"What do you mean, sir?" she said with queenly indignation.

Blue-worsted helped her out in the scene, and a whirlwind of wrath was howling around the detectives when they allayed its fury by grasping each woman by the wrist and made them see their peril.

At the Washington street station they gave the names of Mary Riley and Mary Stewart. White-worsted shawl was relieved of the trousers under her skirt, when blue-worsted began to cry. They were recognized from the description which had been sent out as a very seductive pair of shop-lifters who live in New York and have been operating extensively in Brooklyn.

NEW YORK CITY VOTE.

How Cleveland's Majority was Cut Down From 75,000 to 42,000.

(New York Herald of Thursday.)

In the city 222,000 votes were cast, with a preponderance of 43,000 in favor of the Democracy. As this looks like a first rate majority, the superficial observers who note that Cleveland had 42,000 over Blaine on the vote stated above will be apt to suppose that all was fair and right. But it was not. The Democracy should have cast for Cleveland 150,000 votes at least, for the vote on Comptroller, which is the only clear party vote here in this election shows about that proportion. Plummer got as many votes as the Republican party proper can cast. He received 63,926, and the other two candidates—Tammany and the County Democracy—show the total outside of that vote. Tammany cast 76,973 and the County Democracy 84,709. If we suppose that eleven thousand citizens, independent of party, voted for Koch—and more would not be likely to—this leaves for the Democracy the figure above named, 150,000. With 25,600 votes from those Independent Republicans who bolted Blaine, this would have given Cleveland 175,000 votes. Instead of that, he received in this city only 132,443. His vote was therefore nearly 43,000 short. He received the 25,000 from the Republican Independents, which leaves him, in fact, only 107,000 Democratic votes. What became of the other 43,000 Democratic votes? They went to Blaine; for while the straight Republican vote for a good reputable Republican was only 68,926, Blaine's vote was 89,652. But Blaine did not get the straight Republican vote. He did not get so large a vote from Republicans as Plummer did. Perhaps a good portion of those Independents who bolted from Blaine voted for Plummer; thus there was probably made up by Democratic treachery both, what Blaine lost of the Republican vote and what he had in excess of the straight Republican candidate. That would account for the lost 43,000. From what Democratic camp were they sold? It is noteworthy that while Cochrane, a straight Tammany candidate, received only 74,000, Grant, the Tammany candidate for Mayor, had 84,000. This is one indication of an increase probably secured by votes delivered to Blaine; but there are other indications that will need explanation.

The Carthaginian General Hitherto

(The Spectator.)

An undergraduate having been put on in viva voce to construe Livy, boldly started off: "Hitherto, the Carthaginian General," &c., to the bewilderment o his examiners, inasmuch as there was no proper name in the text. Eventually it transpired that in the translation, which he had employed so assiduously as to know in great measure by heart, the first word of every chapter was printed in capitals, and he was thus beguiled, on the analogy of such words as "Himileo," into mistaking an English adverb "Hitherto" for a Carthagenian proper name. A desperate love of taking "shots" rather than own to ignorance is the cause to which some of the most delightful errors are due. Here are two or three examples; "Odora canum vis," "a strong doggy smell." Q.—What English word is derived from Phasis (the river?) A.—Fac simile. Q.—What was the sound of the Greek digamma? A.—Like a big drum.

Unavailing Regrets.

(Boston Globe.)

Not many years ago people who had any distance to travel, and who did not own a horse, were obliged to go afoot or by stage-coach. These primitive conveyances were chiefly celebrated for the large number of passengers and the great amount of baggage that could be got into one of them. It is asserted that no person ever succeeded in getting one completely loaded. Another and another article could be piled on and still there was room for more.

An old lady came out and hailed a stage driver one morning and after they had put on a hen coop, two trunks, five bandboxes and a large carpet-bag, she asked him to wait until she went to the house and got a spinning wheel which she had left.

"I'm afraid I can't do it madam," said the driver; "I've got to put on a meeting house when I get up this hill."

It is no Wonder

that so many people sink into untimely graves when we consider how they neglect their health. They have a disordered Liver, deranged Bowels, Constipation, Piles or diseased Kidneys, but they let it go and think they "will get over it." It grows worse, other and more serious complications follow and soon it is too late to save them. If such people would take Kidney-Wort it would preserve their lives, it acts upon the most important organs purifying the blood and cleansing the system, removes and prevents these disorders and promotes health.

—Furs, astrakham and marabout feathers with chinille, trim velvet and nonpareil with good effect. Velvet costumes are very fashionable, and many of them are without trimming.

☞To Match that Bonnet! Feathers, ribbons, velvets can all be colored to match that new hat by using the Diamond Dyes. 10c. for any color at the druggists. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.

—Green and bronze is among the new combinations in wraps or reception dresses. To some of the brocades the colorings in these shades is very harmonious.

Deserving of Confidence.—There is no article which so richly deserves the entire confidence of the community as BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. Those suffering from Asthma and Bronchial diseases, Coughs and Colds should try them. Price 25 cents.

—A new fancy in fashion is to wear white velvet collars and turn-down cuffs on walking dresses of dark brown or blue woolen goods. The effect is very pretty.

A TERRIFIC EXPLOSION.

Fourteen Kegs of Powder Ignite in a Railroad Car.

The People of Mansfield Terrified Yesterday Morning—Boys Responsible for the Mischief.

(From the Daily Post of Monday.)

The residents of Mansfield were startled out of their sleep at an early hour yesterday morning by the sound of a terrific explosion. The report shook windows and buildings within a radius of a mile. First it was thought to have been an earthquake shock, and the utmost excitement prevailed. The explosion was caused by the mischievous action of a number of boys who tampered with the contents of a freight car which had been shunted on to a siding a short distance from the depot. The car contained fourteen kegs of powder, one of which was broken open by the urchins during the night. A quantity of the inflammable substance was spilled across the tracks. While the engine was being backed down the adjoining track yesterday morning the powder caught fire and soon communicated with the explosive laden car. The engineer realized his danger and pulled the throttle open, getting out of the way not a moment too soon to save his life. Fortunately there was no other person within the danger line, else the consequences would have been terrible to contemplate. An instant after the serpent-like stream of fire came in contact with the car, there was a sharp, deafening report which echoed and re-echoed for some time. The blaze, which was of short duration, shot up against the clouds and cast its reflection for miles around. When the smoke and flame had cleared away hardly a vestige of the car was visible. The wheels and iron work had been torn to atoms, as was evidenced by the scraps of contorted metal which were scattered around the scene of the explosion. The ground was torn up within a radius of twenty perches. An excavation over six feet deep marked the spot where the car stood. When the cause of the explosion became known hundreds visited the scene, thinking that there had been a fearful sacrifice of human life.

OBITUARY.

THOMAS J. BIGHAM.

Hon. T. J. Bigham, the "Sage of Mt. Washington," died early Saturday morning at his home. Deceased was widely known. He was born near Hannastown, Westmoreland county, and was seventy-three years of age. When quite a young man he was sent to the Legislature, and later served two terms in the Senate. He was Chief of the Bureau of Statistics under Hartranft's administration. The deceased was a member of the Pittsburgh bar for many years, and won distinction as a lawyer. In 1851 he was elected a Manager of the House of Refuge, and when the institution became a State Reform School he was appointed manager by the Governor. He served in this capacity up to the time of his death. Last Tuesday night, accompanied by his son, he visited the Republican headquarters, where he contracted a cold; this, in addition to other troubles, hastened his death.

ARTHUR GRANT.

Arthur Grant, aged thirty-nine years, brother of John Grant, died at his home at No. 6028 Ellsworth avenue, Twentieth ward, on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock. The immediate cause of his death was consumption. The deceased served on the police force of this city under Mayors McCarthy, Lidell and Lyon. He was a man of sterling character and had a wide circle of friends. Funeral services will be held at the church of the Sacred Heart, East End, to-morrow at 9 A. M.

A Lack of Knowledge

is what prevents many people from keeping well and strong. Once certain of a good medicine, it would be kept constantly on hand, and much sickness would be avoided. There are many people who do not consider themselves sick enough to call in a doctor, and who suffer until a doctor is necessary. On the other hand there are thousands of families who knowing *Pond's Extract* is the great specific for *all forms* of Inflammations, Hemmorrhages, Boils, Burns and Piles, and who keeping it at hand avoid loss of time, expense and sickness.

—The British mercantile marine is composed of some 21,500 vessels, including 3,650 steamers, with an aggregate measurement of about 9,200,000 tons, while that of France consists of about 2,000 vessels, including 700 steamers, with an aggregate measurement of 1,055,000 tons. The number of steam vessels of war, including transports, dispatch boats, &c., which are available for the protection of the respective merchant navies, are 336 vessels, with 2,058 guns, for that of England, and 318 vessels, with 1,680 guns, for that of France. It will thus be seen that, whereas the French mercantile marine is protected in the ratio of one ship-of-war to nine merchantmen, no less than sixty merchantmen are allotted to the care of each British war vessel. In order to place the British merchant navy on an equal footing with that of France as regards man-of-war protection, it would be necessary to add 2,053 vessels to the Royal navy.

INDICATIONS of consumption are allayed by Hale's Honey or Horehound and Tar.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

—The best hop poles in England are made from sweet chestnut, the wood of which is more durable when young than when old, the sap or outlet wood soon changing into heart wood. Insects never touch its leaves.

AFFECTIONS OF THE LIVER, BILIOUS DISORDERS, SICK HEADACHE, &c., are thoroughly cured by Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills. Acting as a general laxative, they remove all irritating and fecal matter from the bowels, gradually change the vitiated secretions of the stomach and liver, and restore these organs to a healthy condition.

—Pocket handkerchiefs have become veritable articles *de luxe*. The very fine and delicate hand-embroidered are now those that are most sought after by ladies.

—Dark brown and red (not yellowish tan) gloves with wide stitching of self-color or black on the back are worn on the street.

AYER'S
Ague Cure

IS WARRANTED to cure all cases of malarial disease, such as Fever and Ague, Intermittent or Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Bilious Fever, and Liver Complaint. In case of failure, after due trial, dealers are authorized, by our circular of July 1st, 1882, to refund the money.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

To Physicians.

We do not find fault, reproach or condemn the practice of any regular physician—this is not our mission—but we do claim that if he were to add PERUNA to his prescriptions, as directed in our book on the "Ills of Life," (and furnished gratuitously by all druggists), he would cure all his patients.

Mr. Henry C. Reynolds, Ironton, Lawrence County, Ohio, writes: "My wife has been sorely distressed for many years. Her disease or diseases and the symptoms of them have been so varied that an attempt to describe them would be more than I feel able to undertake. I have paid over a thousand (1,000) dollars for Doctors and medicines for her, without any satisfactory results. We read so much about your PERUNA that I was forced to try it. She has now taken five bottles; they have done her more good than all the doctors and medicine that she has ever made use of. PERUNA is certainly a God-send to humanity."

Mrs. O. L. Gregory, Las Vegas, San Migvel County, New Mexico, writes: "I think PERUNA and MANALIN saved my life."

Mrs. Cora Engel, First House on Lazelle street, near Rich, Columbus, Ohio, says. "It affords me much pleasure to state to you the benefit I have received from your PERUNA. I had been troubled with kidney complaint and dizziness in my head for eighteen years. I tried different kinds of patent medicines, and consulted a number of physicians, but received no benefit whatever. About three weeks ago I commenced taking PERUNA. I began to get better before I had taken half a bottle. The dizziness has disappeared, and the other affection has so much improved that I am positive, after I will have taken another bottle, I will be entirely well. I feel like a different person already. A number of my friends have used it, and they think it is a wonderful remedy. My husband says it is one of the best medicines for a cough that he ever took."

A. W. Blackburn, Wooster, O., writes: "Several weeks ago a man came to me, all broken down, terribly nervous, stomach without any power to digest food. Had tried four doctors; none did him any good. Asked me to do something for him. I recommended MANALIN. He told me to-day that he has been taking it regularly, and is now almost well. Said he would sound the praises of MANALIN far and near."

sel8mwf&W-tc-nR

NEW YORK, March 21, 1883.

MESSRS. FLEMING BROS.—Gentlemen: Your kind favor of letter and box of Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills received, for which please accept my sincere thanks.

I have waited until I had tested their merits, and have used all but four or five, and can truly say they are invaluable, having received more benefit from their use than any pills I have used, and, in fact, derived more real benefit than any medicine used in a long time. I suffered with an inactive liver, constipated bowels, catarrhal troubles, pain in back, eruptions on face and general debility, all of which are greatly better. I may add piles. I am still troubled with an affection of the eyelid, a secretion at night and swollen and red; if anything you think of would benefit please mention. I have recommended your pills to several of my friends, and can be referred to by letter.

GENTLEMEN—Having experienced the beneficial effects of Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills, prepared by you, I take great pleasure in recommending them to the public. I feel warranted in saying that they are a certain cure for liver complaint and all bilious diseases, no matter how difficult or long standing. I myself was afflicted with this dreadful disease for over two years, and, oh! how thankful I am that I heard of these pills. I purchased three boxes, and before I had finished the third box was completely cured. I verily believe but for Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills I should have now been in my grave; but as it is, I am now enjoying the best of health, and stand a living witness of the efficiency of Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills. Besides recovering my health, I consider that I have saved in pocket some two or three hundred dollars physicians' fees.

This testimony I give you with the greatest pleasure, and hope it may do something towards making these invaluable pills known to all who are suffering with liver complaint.

WILLIAM HISS,
Traveler in Western New York.

HUFMAN P. O., W. Va.,

MESSRS. FLEMING BROS.—Gentlemen: I am glad to inform you that Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills are the best in use, I believe, for liver, stomach, kidney, and all other chronic diseases. I have been afflicted with all those diseases, and they have relieved me more than all the remedies that I have used, and I have spent about two hundred dollars with the doctors in the last six years, and have used nearly all kinds of pills before I used these. Yours truly,

JAMES COONTS,
Hufman P. O., Barbor Co., W. Va.

**The only genuine McLane's Pills are the DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, manufactured by FLEMING BROTHERS, 24 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Look

FINANCE AND TRADE

A Better Feeling Prevailing in Banking Circles.

What a Leading Financier Has to Say on the Future Outlook.

Weekly Review of the Situation in Pittsburgh.

Full Details of the Markets From All Leading Commercial Centres.

While there was no new feature discovered in financial affairs yesterday there was a good feeling existing among the bankers and great hope for the future was entertained. The discount demand is quiet and rates are unchanged. Very few loans are being made in oil certificates at 6@8 per cent. There is considerable timidness existing among outside people and loans are hard to get even at an advanced rate. Eastern exchange is not as plentiful as last week, and is quoted at 75 cents.

A prominent financier was hailed on Fourth avenue yesterday afternoon, and in answer to an interrogatory as to the condition of the financial world, said:

"The depression existing in the financial and business world is certainly felt upon every hand. How much politics has to do with this depression I am unable to state. Of necessity, no radical a change in the administration of the Government as that just decreed by a plurality of the people in the several States voting will, for the present, rather increase than diminish the depressing condition. But recovery will set in in good time, and whether such time shall be early or remote rests in a large measure with the people. A philosophical acceptance of the new surroundings will accomplish the desired end."

"You think, then, that a Democratic administration would not entirely shatter the Republic?"

"Well, no; not exactly. There has been a manifest reason for the stagnation in business during the last ten days, and while it is probable that there will be no complete return to business activity until the doubts which now surround the Presidential count have been settled, there is not, and never has been any reason to suppose that the election of a Democratic president would have any but a beneficial effect upon the legitimate industries of the country. There are, it is true, certain undertakings which are purely speculative in their character, and are forced into activity at the expense of regular pursuits by special patronage or official intercession. These undertakings are likely to prosper more under a Republican administration, particularly if Mr. Blaine was at their head. The time has come when clear-headed, far-sighted business men perceive that they have nothing to gain and a great deal to lose by the species of official patronage; that is to say, the beneficiaries by this patronage are invariably the wealthy speculators and unscrupulous lobbyists."

"Can you account for the absolute stagnation in the general markets?"

"The one who can account for the depression must be a very wise man indeed, unless he assumes, as most intelligent men do, that the country has approached a crisis which will compel a reform in every branch of public activity. The financial policy, the bank system, the tariff, the corporation laws, and even the election laws seem to demand a general overhauling, and the public anticipating it, scenting it afar off, so to speak, hoards up the cash, refuses to invest in anything or to make any disbursements, and is sullenly looking at passing events and growling at everything and everybody. I were not for this hoarding of capital, consequent upon the general want of confidence, money would be freer, and no one could complain that he neither has any nor is able to borrow any. The election of Mr. Cleveland to the Presidency means a direct, positive relief to our industries. One thing you can depend upon, that whatever Mr. Cleveland has to do with the adjustment of the Pacific railway dispute will be done in a spirit of fairness and equity; that he will tolerate unwarrantable methods either on the part of the company or of the Government. His reputation warrants the belief that he will not be moved from the path of duty, either by a desire to win a temporary popularity or by the solicitations of interested speculators or lobbyists."

CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT.

Exchanges	$2,105,702 76
Balances	203,092 88

GENERAL NOTES.

It is stated that the depositors of the defunct Erie County Bank will not receive more than 20 per cent.

The local stock interest seemingly is confined to a rut. A talk yesterday among the brokers revealed nothing new.

There is considerably inquiry for real estate, but there are few sales consummated. A day or two will probably bring to light a number of sales which are now under headway.

The Lehigh Valley railroad gives notice that $179,000 of the sterling gold 6 per cent. class A consolidated mortgage bonds have been drawn for the sinking fund and will be paid off December 1st.

The report of the B. & O. Company's operations for the fiscal year was presented at the regular monthly meeting of the directors yesterday. It showed the revenue of the company to be nearly $19,250,000, and an increase in the surplus fund during the year of over $1,900,000.

The following board of directors were elected yesterday for the Western Insurance Company: Alexander Nimick, Reuben Miller, Jr., John McCune, Charles J. Clarke, William S. Evans, Philip Heymer, William Morrison, H. Sellers McKee, John B. Jackson, Edwin H. Stowe, James S. Atterbury, James A. McDevitt, William N. Frew.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS.

The following quotations of the Philadelphia closing board yesterday have been furnished by Geo. I. Whitney, broker, No. 16 Sixth street:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Railroad	50	50⅝
Reading Railroad	11	11¼
Pittsburgh, Titusville & Buffalo	2¾	3
Lehigh Valley	....	50½
United Co.'s N. J.	....	100¾
Central Trans. Co.	....	87
A. V. R. R. 7-30s	....	111
P., C. & St. L. bonds	....	117
N. Pacific common	17⅜	18⅛
N. Pacific preferred	42	42¼
Lehigh Navigation	41	41½
Philadelphia & Erie	....	13
N. Central R. W.	53	....

IN NEW YORK.

Considerable Activity Felt at the New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, November 12.—Money easy at ½@1 per cent.; closed offered at 1 per cent.

Prime mercantile paper 5@6 per cent.

Sterling Exchange—Bankers' bills quiet at 483¾; demand 483¾.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments strong and higher.

4 per cent. bonds..106¾ | U. S. new 4s.....121¾
U. S. 4½s.....114 | Pacific 6s of '95....126

STOCKS.

Railways firm.

State securities quiet.

Speculation at the Stock Exchange opened lower, and before the first call Lackawanna, Northwestern, St. Paul, Lake Shore, Union Pacific and Western Union fell off ⅛ to ¾ per cent. After 10:30 A. M., there was a change for the better, and under purchases for both short and long account, prices advanced ¼ to ⅝ per cent. Union Pacific was a feature, selling up from 49¾ to 51, the stock being favorably affected by the denial of the report of the company's intended issue of bonds to take up its floating debt, it being stated the company has collateral sufficient to retire it. Other active shares moved up ¼ to 1¼ per cent., Central Pacific advancing 1¼ to 34, Lackawanna 1⅝ to 103⅝, Lake Shore ⅝ to 66⅝, Missouri Pacific 1 to 93, New York Central ⅜ to 103, Pacific Mail 1⅜ to 31½, and Western Union ⅝ to 80⅝. In the afternoon a slightly weaker feeling prevailed, prices running off ¼ to ⅝ per cent., but at 2:30 many shares were at the highest point of the day. Near the close another moderate selling movement set in, and market left off weak. Lending rates were easy to-day, Lackawanna lending at 2 64. Union Pacific and New York Central at 1-32, Erie, new seconds at 1-64 and Northwest at 1-128. The governing committee of the Stock Exchange voted $6,000,000 coupon 5 per cent. debenture bonds and $2,000,000 general 6 per cent. bonds of the St. Louis and San Francisco railroad.

TRANSACTIONS

To-day aggregated 205,000 shares, among which were 150,000 Lackawanna, 200,000 Lake Shore, 170,000 Northwestern, 253,000 New Jersey Central, 100,000 New York Central, 38,000 St. Paul, 42,000 Union Pacific and 140,000 Western Union.

Following were the closing quotations:

Central Pac. 1sts	109	Louisville & Nash.	24⅞
Erie 2ds	49⅝	Louisville & N. A.	10
Lehigh & Wilkes.	91½	M. & C. 1st pref.	10
La. consols	71	Do. 2ds	5
Missouri 6s	103¾	M. & Charles	25
St. Joe	110	Michigan Central	83
St. P. & S. C. 1sts	115½	M. & St. L.	11
Tennessee 6s, old	39	Do. preferred	23
Tennessee 6s, new	38	Missouri Pacific	93⅝
Tex. Pac. L. G.	26	Mobile & Ohio	6½
Do. Rio Grande	43¼	Morris & Essex 1st	122
Union Pacific 1sts	110¾	Nashville & Chat.	84
Do. Land Grant	106¾	N. J. Central	49¾
Do Sinking fund	112	N. & W. pref.	23
Virginia 6s	37	Northern Pacific	18
Do. consols ex	35	Do. preferred	42½
Do. deferred	4	C. & Northw'n	85⅝
Adams Express	130	Do. preferred	121
Allegheny Central	39½	New York Central	85¼
A. & T. Haute	20	Ohio Central	2
American Express	95½	Do. preferred	4
B. C. R. & N.	80	Ont. & Western	11
Canada Pacific	43½	Ore. Navigation	70
Canada Southern	50	Ore. Transcon.	12⅝
Central Pacific	33	Ore. Imp.	15
Ches. & Ohio	5	Pacific Mail	30⅞
Do. preferred, 1st	9½	Panama	98
Do. 2ds	6½	Peoria D. & E.	12
Chicago & Alton	127	Pittsburgh	87½
Do preferred	144	Pullman P C	108
C. B. & Q.	117½	Reading	22¾
C., St. L. & N. O.	84	Rock Island	120
C., St. L. & P.	7	St. L. & San F.	20
Do. preferred	16	Do. preferred	38
C. S. & C.	23	Do. 1st pref.	83
Cleveland Col.	91	C. M. & St. P.	73¾
Del. & Hudson	83½	Do. preferred	105
Del., Lack. & W.	33⅝	St. P., M. & M.	80
Den. & Rio G.	9¼	St. P. & Omaha	27
Erie	12¾	Do. preferred	85
Do. preferred	27	Texas Pacific	9¼
East Tennessee	37½	Union Pacific	50¼
Do. preferred	64½	U. S. Express	81
Fort Wayne	126	W., St. L. & Pac.	5
Hannibal & St. J.	38⅝	Do. preferred	11¾
Do. preferred	88½	Wells & Fargo Ex.	105
Harlem	180	Western Union T.	85⅞
Houston & Texas	31	Homestake	9½
Illinois Central	133½	Iron Silver	100
Ind., B. & West	13	Ontario	18
Kansas & Texas	14¾	Quicksilver	3
L. E. & W.	14	Do. preferred	30
Lake Shore	66⅜	Sutro	13

*Asked.

MINING SHARES.

Mining shares were dull and without features in the forenoon. Sales included Bodie at 3.00, Robinson .45@.47, Consolidated Pacific .90, Sutro Tunnel .10@.12, Spring Valley 1.05, Amie .5, buyer .60, and Standard 1.55. Sales in the afternoon included Horn Silver at 4.90, Iron Silver 1.00, Bruce .20, buyer .30, and Rappahannock .7, buyer .60.

Boston Stocks.

BOSTON, November 12.—The following were the closing quotations at the Stock Exchange:

Old Colony	144	A. & T. R. R.	49¼
Calumet & H.	180	Boston & Albany	118
Franklin	100	Boston & Maine	150
Quincy	132½	C., C. & C.	118
Flint & P. M. pfd.	84½	C. S. & C.	19½
Osceola	8⅜	Eastern R. R.	34½
Water Power	2¼	F. & P. M.	17
Boston Land	5	L. S. & F. W. S.	18
Do Land o/t 78	118	N. Y. & N. E.	99¾
N. Y. & N. E. 2s	99¾		

San Francisco Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 12.—The following were the closing quotations at the Stock Exchange:

Alta	75	Mexican	60
Best & Belcher	1¼	Navajo	⅛
Bodie Cons.	2¾	Ophir	55
Challar	1¾	Potosi	96
Cons. Va.	15	Savage	90
Con. Pacific	95	Sierra Nevada	70
Crown Point	80	Union Cons.	60
Eureka Con.	31	Utah	45
Grand Prize	75	Yellow Jacket	1¾
Hale & Norcross	2¾		

Mexican assessed 50 cents. Ophir assessed 1.50 cents.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, November 12.—Consols for money 100⅝; account 100⅝. Erie 18¾ seconds 41⅝. Pennsylvania Central, 53¾. Reading, 11⅝. Canadian Pacific, 43. St. Paul, 78⅝. Silver 49⅝d.

PARIS, November 12.—Rentes 78f 15c.

ANTWERP, October 12.—Refined petroleum 18⅝ @ 18⅝d.

LIVERPOOL, November 12.—Cotton steady and unchanged, sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 6,700 bales. Breadstuffs dull. Bacon—Long clear, 47s; short clear, 48s. Turpentine 24s.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Weekly Review of the Wholesale Trade in Pittsburgh.

The indications for a better trade with the commission merchants were greater yesterday than upon any day for several weeks past. In the butter trade there was a good business. The market is nominally unchanged. High grades are well maintained in small quantities, but small grades have hardly sold in sufficient quantities to fix prices. Cheese also continues dull and prices would favor the buyer though nominally unchanged. Owing to cool weather, fresh eggs are kept firm and full quotations are realized. Beans are about steady in price but trade has been rather quiet for some days past. There continues to be a good trade in pork products though hardly up to the previous reports. The market for fish of all kinds is fair and the volume of business transacted has been fully as large as could be expected under the great excitement which has existed the past two weeks. The market for mackerel has greatly improved since and prices are firm at a slight advance.

The excitement incident to election returns has drawn attention from the grain markets, and the uncertainty of the situation has almost broken up the local interest, beyond the actual wants of a very conservative trade. Yesterday, however, there were indications of returning interest, and probably a better trade is not far off. The interest in wheat has been slack and the market a slowly yielding one for several days. From the country into the grain centres the receipts continue large, while the movement at the seaboard is heavy, and likely to continue so for weeks to come. Into export there is a good volume of wheat pouring from the Atlantic seacoast, but exporters have not brought much for a week past.

In corn the market is very quiet as to the general or consuming demand. There is but very little graded corn on the market. It looks as though new mixed corn will arrive earlier than usual as a few cars have already come to hand, and have been sold at a good price.

Oats are dull and the market is subjected to fluctuations. The supply is large which tends to keep the market weak.

The flour trade is flat; that is it is steadily held at lower figures without any active movement. The low grades are so scarce as any at present while the upper grades and spring wheats are easy.

The sales at the grain exchange included one car middlings, in bulk, at $15 75 and two cars yellow new corn at 46½c.

The following summary of John M. Oakley, broker in grain and provisions, 56 Ninth street, shows the course of the Chicago market yesterday:

WHEAT.

	Opened.	Highest.	Lowest.	Close.
November	72¾	73½	72¾	72¾
December	73½	74¾	73½	74⅛
January	74¾	75⅛	74¾	74⅞
May	80¾	81¾	80¾	81½

Cash wheat, 72½c.

CORN.

November	42¾	43⅛	42¾	43⅛
Year	38¼	39¾	38⅝	39⅝
January	36⅞	37	36⅝	36¾
May	38¼	38½	38¼	38⅝

Cash corn, 40½c.

OATS.

November	25¾	26	.....	26
December	25	26¼	26¼	26¼
Year	25¾	26	.....	26
May	28¾	29	28¾	29

Car lots—Wheat, 343; corn, 159; oats, 67.

Flour and Grain.

FLOUR—Fancy Minn patents	$5 75	@6 00
Fancy winter patents	5 75	@6 00
Fancy family winter	4 75	@5 00
Choice family (old red winter)	4 50	@4 75
XX family (meduim winter)	4 50	@4 75
XXX bakers (Minnesota)	4 50	@4 75
XX bakers (Wisconsin)	4 25	@4 50
Oat meal (common brands)	5 75	@6 00
Do (fancy brands)	6 25	@7 00
Rye flour	3 50	@3 75
Buckwheat flour per cwt	3 50	@
Cornmeal, choice per bushel	75	
Do country	70	
WHEAT—No 1 Longberry	86	@ 88
No. 1 Fultz	85	@ 86
No 2	83	@ 85
CORN—Prime yellow shell old	57	@ 58
No. 2 yellow shelled old	55	@ 56
Mixed shelled old	50	@ 51
Rejected shelled old	49	@ 50
No. 1 yellow ear old	56	@ 58
No. 2 yellow ear old	54	@ 55
High mixed ear old	52	@ 53
Mixed ear old	50	@ 52
Prime yellow ear, new	55	@ 57
High mixed ear new	45	@ 48
Mixed ear, new	43	@ 45
New yellow shelled	44	@ 45
New mixed shelled	43	@ 42
OATS—No. 2 white	32	@ 32½
Light mixed	30	@ 30½
Black mixed	28	@ 29
RYE—Pennsylvania	83	@ 84
Western	81	@ 82
BARLEY—Pennsylvania	68	@ 75
Western	60	@ 70
Canada	85	@ 88

MILLFEED—Bran, winter, in bulk, $14 50@15 00 per ton; City mills, in sacks, $16 00; spring wheat bran $13 50@14 00; middlings $14 00 to $2 00, as to quality; chopped feed $23 00@25 00, as to quality.

HAY—Timothy, on track, $13 50@14 00; loose timothy, from country wagons, old, $15 00@18 00; do. new, $14 50@17 50; No. 1 prairie hay, $8 50@9 00; upland do. $10 00@11 00; baled, jobbers, 80c per cwt.

The above quotations are on carload lots, 1 bulk, on track. In job lots 3@4c more is asked.

Miscellaneous.

APPLES—We quote at $1 50@2 00 for choice per barrel, according to quality and condition; extra fancy $2 25@2 50.

BEANS—Prime medium $1 75@1 80 per bushel; prime marrowfats $2 00@2 25 per bushel; prime navies $1 80@1 90; Limas 5@5½c.

BUTTER—Choice country 20@22c; dairy 22@25c; common to medium 8@10c; choice creamery 28@29c; fine creamery 33c.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 38@40c per lb.

BROOM CORN—We quote prices as follows: Green hurl, Texas 8½c; green well to hurl 6½@7c; green carpet 7½@8c; green self-working 6½@7c; green short 4½@5c; Illinois do. 4½@5c; old short, good color 4c; old rough 3@3½c; crooked 3½@5c.

CHESTNUTS—$3 00@4 00 per bushel.

CHEESE—New Ohio factory, full cream 12½@13c. September make; do. skims 8@9c; York Goshen 13@14½c; Sweitzer 12½@15c as to quality; Limberger 11@12c.

CRANBERRIES—In boxes $4 00@4 25; in barrels $12 50@14 00.

EGGS—Fresh Penna. and Ohio eggs 24@25c per dozen; pickled 18@20c; cold storage 22@23c.

FEATHERS—Choice 45@50c in large packages; small lots 5c more.

FRUITS—Grapes 2c for Concords; Catawbas 9c; Delaware 15@16c per pound. Quinces $1 25@1 50 per bushel. California Peas $4 00, $4 50@5 00 per box.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Oranges $4 50@5 00 per box; lemons $4 50, $5 00@5 50 per box; bananas $1 00, 1 25@2 50 per bunch.

GAME—Mallard ducks, $2 75@3 00; geese, $3 50@4 50; quail, $1 50@2 25; pheasants, $4 50@5 00; squirrels, $ 25@1 50 per dozen; rabbits 30@35c per pair.

HIDE—Green 6@6½c.

HONEY—Choice white clover 18@20c; choice buckwheat 14@15c; California 16@18c.

HOMINY—$3 75@4 00 per barrel.

POTATOES—New Rose 40@45c per bushel on track; from store 50c; Jersey sweets $3 25@4 50 per barrel; Baltimores $3 25.

POULTRY—Live chickens, old, 45@50c per pair; spring chickens 35@50c per pair; dressed 12@13c per lb; turkeys 10@12c per lb. live ewt; dressed 17c per lb.

PEANUTS—Choice Tennessee, 7¼@8c; Virginia, 7½@8c; roasted, $1 75@2 00 per bushel.

RAGS—White cotton, 2@2½c; mixed, 1½@1¾c; all wool, 1½@1¾c.

SEEDS—Small cloverseed, $4 75@4 80; large, $7 00; timothy seed, $1 55@1 60; orchard grass, $1 80; blue grass, $1 80@1 75.

SWEET CIDER—Country $5 00@6 00 per barrel; sour refined $8 50@9 00.

TALLOW—Country 5½@6c; do. in cakes 6@6½c; city do. 6¾@7c.

VEGETABLES—Onions, $1 65@1 75 per barrel; celery, 20@45c per dozen. Cabbage in bulk, $4 50@5 00 per hundred.

WOOL—Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio, washed, 28@29c; unwashed, 16@18c.

NUTS—Walnuts, black, 65@75c per bushel; hickory, $1 00@1 25 per bushels shellbarks $1 50@2 00; chestnuts, $3 00@4 50 per bushel.

Groceries.

Green Coffees.		Candies.	
Rangy Rio	18 @14	Stick, full wt.	12½@
Choice Golden Rio	@13½	Rearme	11½@
Prime Rio	12 @	Sugars.	
Good Rio	12 @	Standard A	7½@
Fair do	11 @	Powdered	7½@
Old Gov. Javas	@22	Standard granulated	7½@
Mandheling	12 @15	Extra C	6¾@
Mocha	24 @28	Palisade	6¾@
Santos	12 @13	Confectioners A	6¾@
Laguayra	10¾@14	Standard A	6¾@
Roasted Coffees.		Fulsco	6¾@
In papers	15 @19	Crescent A	6¾@
In tubs	14½@14¾	Phoenix A	6¾@
Java in bbls	24½@28½	Ridgewood A	6¾@
Java in bulk	24½@28½	Choice h yel	5¾@ 6¾
Syrups.		Good do	5¾@
Maple dar'd	@33	Fair do	5¾@ 6¾
Choice sugar	@43	Common do	4¾@ 5½
Good do do	@38	New Orleans Molasses.	
Fair do do	@33	Fancy	@36
Rock candy d'p'd	@	Choice	@34
Stock	@	Good	@32
Blackstrap	@19	Salt.	
Sodas.		No. 1 per bbl	$1 10
80 Carb in kgs	4 @4½	Extra	1 10
Do assort pap's	5 @	Dairy	1 40
Do do ½ pap's	5½@	Coarse Cryst Salt	1 25
Saleratus in kgs	5½@	Starch.	
10 lb boxs	5½@	Gloss	6¼@
Granulated in 60 lbs boxs	2 @	Corn	6¼@
Spices—Whole		Rice.	
Cloves	15 @18	Head Carolina	8¼@
Allspice	7 @	Choice do	6¾@7
Sifted	9 @	Prime do	6¼@6½
Cassia	8 @	Rangoon	5¾@
Pepper	15½@19	Louisiana	5 @6¼
Nutmegs	60 @75		

CANNED GOODS.

Ma'wfat peas, new	$1 45@1 60	Red cherries	95
Soaked peas	1 60@1 10	Lil's beans, 2 lb	$1 25
Soaked beans	1 20@1 30	Soak do do	90@
Strawberries	1 65@1 70	String do do	90@
Gooseberries	1 00@	Pumpkins do	85@
Pineapples	1 45@1 55	Damson plums, 2 lb	1 10
Extra do	2 20@	Greengage	1 60
Scan peaches	1 70@1 90	Egg plums	1 60
Pickles, ½ bbl 600	3 50@	California apricots	2 75
Do bbls 1,200	5 50@	Do pears	3 00
½ bbls 1,200	4 00@	Do greengages	3 00
Do bbls 2,400, 7	8@	Do egg	3 00
Yellow Crn	85@	Tomatoes	90@ 95
Other brands	90@1 00	Salmon, 1 lb	1 40@1 50
Baker's corn	@1 15	Kinney clams	1 80
		Blackberries	90

WOODEN FRUITS.

Lay's raisins, new	@2 40	Do shelled	40 c
Lon Lay's do	2 75	Walnuts, Naples	20
Muscatels do	2 50	Sicily filberts	14
New Valencia	10@8c¾	Smyrna figs	15 @18
Old Valencia	6 @	Maccaroni	8 @12
Ondara do	7 @7½	Vermicelli	8 @12
Seedless	7 @8	Tapioca	4½@
Sultanas	10¾@	Brazil nuts	12 @
Dates	5 @	Lemons, ₱ box	4@5 60
Currents	6½@6¾	Cocoanuts, ₱ 100	5 00
Prunes	5½@6	Lemon peel, ₱ lb	18 c
New French 80s	12	Pecans	12½c
New French 80s	10 c	Saxo	4½c
Almonds, Lan'doc	26 c	Citron ₱ lb	30@35 c
Do Ivica	23 c	Almonds, Sicily	20 c

Provisions.

Large sugar cured hams	12½@
Medium do do do	12½@
Small do do do	13 c
Breakfast bacon	13½@
Sugar cured shoulders	8 c
S. C. rouletts (boneless shoulders)	10½c
Dry beef, in sets	14 c
do do flats	13½c
do do rounds and knuckles	16 c
Bacon, shoulders	8 c
do clear sides	11 c
Mess pork, heavy pieces	$15 50
Family pork, light pieces	15 50
Lard, tierces, 625 pounds	8 c
do half barrels, 325 pounds	8½c
do tubs, 60 pounds	8½c
do buckets, 20 pounds	8½c
do in pails, 3 pounds	9½c
do do 5 pounds	9½c
do do 1 pounds	9 c
do tin cans, 5 pounds	8½c
California sausage—Bologna	7

PETROLEUM DULL.

Featureless, the Market Drags Its Weary Length Along.

The same dull feeling which prevailed the previous day had possession of the oil market yesterday. The trading was very small, and the fluctuations were trival. The news from the field was unimportant, although a decline in the flow of the various wells was reported. Opening at 72¾ cents the market dragged its weary length along without incident until the close, which was made at 72¾ cents. There was but little excitement and a noticeable absence of feverishness. The field is certainly bullish and as was stated yesterday that faction didn't seem to take much interest, but it is expected they will do their howling after while. Fisher No. 3 has her casing tight and will be torpedoed to-day. All eyes are now turned to the Fisher well No. 6, which is nearing completion. Following is the gauge of the different wells in the last 24 hours:

	Nov. 12.	Nov. 11.
Phillips No. 1	4 barrels.	4 barrels.
Phillips No. 2	46 "	54 "
Christie No. 1	122 "	120 "
Armstrong	110 "	123 "
Connors	58 "	47 "
Fisher No. 1	5 "	4 "
Fisher No. 8	10 "	17 "
Gibson & Co.	18 "	N "
	253 "	269 "

Messrs. Hilworth, Ogden & Hill, brokers, furnish THE POST the following quotations in the Petroleum Exchange:

Opening	72¾c	Lowest	72¼c
Highest	73¾c	Close	72¾c

	Barrels.
Charters	54,782
Average charters	52,581
Shipments	80,429
Average shipments	67,359
Runs	72,908
Average runs	74,013
Clearances	2,184,000

Exchange stock, $800 bid.

New York, refined, 7¾c.

HOME TRADE.

Refined, 110 deg	7¼@ 7½c
Headlight, 150 deg	9 @ 9¼c
Ohio test oil, 120 deg., flash	8¾@ 9 c
Elaine, jobber's prices	19¼@ 6

OIL CITY, PA., November 12.—National Transit certificates opened at 72¾c; highest, 73⅝c; lowest 72¼c; closed at 72¾c. Sales, 1,230,000 barrels; runs, 72,594 barrels; shipments, 70,047 barrels; charters, 122,579 barrels. Oil City Oil Exchange stock—$40c bid; $500 asked.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

As Wired From All Parts of the Country to The Post.

Chicago—NOVEMBER 12.—FLOUR—Easier but not quotably lower.

WHEAT—In fair demand; market opened steady, advanced ¼c, declined ⅝c, rallied ⅞c, fluctuated and closed 3¸c higher than yesterday; sales ranged: November 71¼@72¾c, close at 72¼c; December 7.⅝@73⅝c, closed at 73⅛c; January 73¼@74¾c, closed at 74¾c; May 80⅛@81⅝c, closed at 81⅝c; No. 2 Chicago spring 72¼@72½c; No. 3, 56@57½c; No. 2 red 73@73¼c, No. 3 red 61@62c.

CORN—In good demand and stronger; November advanced 1⅝c; the year advanced 1¼c; closed ⅝c higher for November and 1c higher for the year than yesterday; cash 43⅜@43¾c; November 42⅜@43⅝c, closed at 43⅝c; the year 85¼@39⅝c, closed at 39⅛c; May 38½@38⅝c, closed at 38¾c.

OATS—Fair demand, shade higher; cash, November and year 25c; December 26¼@26½c; closed at 26¼c; May 28¾@29c; closed at 29c.

RYE—Dull at 50c.

BARLEY—Dull at 58@58½c.

FLAXSEED—In fair demand, at $1 30½.

PORK—In fair demand; irregular, declined, @10c and closed steady; cash $12 75@13 00; the year $11 20@11 25; January $11 25@$11 32½; closed at $11 30@11 32½; February $11 35@11 40; closed at $11 37½@11 40.

LARD—In fair demand and a shade easier; cash 7.12½@7.17½c; November 6.9 @6.92½c, December 6.8.c; January 6.80@6.85c; closed at 6.85.

BULKMEATS—Easier; shoulders, 5.00@5.25c; short rib 6.37½@6.50c; short clear 6.8 @7.00.

WHISKY—Steady and unchanged at $1 13.

Freights—Corn to Buffalo 2c.

BUTTER—Dull and unchanged.

EGGS—Steady at 21@22c.

Receipts—Flour, 28,000 barrels; wheat, 236,000 bushels; corn, 156,000 bushels; oats, 111,000 bushels; rye, 17,000 bushels; barley, 76,000 bushels.

Shipments—Flour, 27,000 barrels; wheat, 19,000 bushels; corn, 170,000 bushels; oats, 154,000 bushels; rye 11,000 bushels; barley, 18,000 bushels.

Afternoon Board.

WHEAT—Easier; November and January advanced ¼c; December and May advanced ⅛c.

CORN—Steady; November advanced ⅝c; the year and May advanced ½c.

OATS—Steady and unchanged.

PORK—Irregular; the year declined 2½c; February advanced 2½c.

LARD—Firmer; advanced 2½c.

New York—NOVEMBER 12.—Flour dull; receipts 41,000 barrels; exports 6,000 barrels; common to good, $4 05@3 50; good to choice $3 50@5 40. Wheat—Spot grades a shade lower; options firm; receipts, 336,000 bushels; exports 47,000 bushels; No. 2 spring 80¼c; No. 3 red November, sales of 60,000 bushels at 79@79¾c, closing at 7 ¾c; December sales of 2,944,000 bushels at 81¾@81⅞c closing at 81¾c; January, sales of 2,912,000 bushels at 82¼@82⅝c, closing at 83¾c; February, sales of 1,120,000 bushels at 82¾@83¼c, closing at 83¼c; March, sales of 884,000 bushels at 87¼@88¼c, closing at 87¾c; April, sales of 380,000 bushels at 89¾@90¼c, closing at 89¾c; May, sales of 912,000 bushels at 90¾@91¾c, closing at 91¾c; June, sales of 80,000 bushels at 91¾@92¾c, closing at 92c. Corn—Spot lots ¼@¾c lower; options ⅛@⅜c higher, closing firm; receipts, 81,000 bushels; exports, 2,000 bushels; ungraded 49@53c; No. 3 48½@49c; steamer 48¾@50c; steamer yellow 52c; No. 2 November 52@52½c, closing at 52½c; December 49½@49¾c, closing at 49¾c; January and February 47@47¾c, closing at 47¾c; March 46⅞@47⅜c, closing at 47¾c; May 47¾@48¼c, closing at 48c. Oats ¼@½c better; receipts, 140,000 bushels; exports 10 bushels; western mixed 31@33c; white western 32@38½c. Hops quiet. Coffee—spot fair; Rio quiet and steady; options opened 10 point higher and closed with an advance which was partly lost; sales, 19,250 bags; November 7.95@8.00; December 8.15@8.20; January 8.20@8.30c; February 8.30@8.40c; March 8.40@8.50c; April 8.45@8.60c; May 8.40@8.60c. Sugar dull; centrifugal 6½c. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice demand fair and market firm for choice grades. Petroleum firm; United 72¾c. Tallow quiet and steady. Rosin dull. Eggs—Demand fair and market firm. Pork dull and easy. Lard inactive; western steam spot 6.97½; November 7.07c; December 7.18@7.20; January 7.27@7.28; February 7.28@7.27c. Butter quiet and steady. Cheese quiet and firm. Lead steady; common $3 50.

Milwaukee—NOVEMBER 12.—Flour dull and drooping. Wheat steady; No. 2 Milwaukee 71¼c; November 71¼c; December 73½c; January 75½c. Corn steady; old rejected also; new 44½c. Oats steady and firm; No. 2 white 28½@28¾c. Rye scarce and wanted; No. 1 53½c; No. 2 56c. Barley dull and weak. No. 2 spring 53c; No. 3 extra 45¼@45½c. Mess pork $13 60 cash and November $14 20 January. Lard—Prime steam 6.90c cash and November; 6.85 January. Live hogs inactive at $4 10@4 70. Butter steady; choice creamery 25@26c; fair to good 22@23c; best dairy 20@22c. Cheese quiet; best new cream 11¼@12½c. Eggs firmer and wanted at 22@23c. Lake freights nominal. Receipts—Flour, 8,000 barrels; wheat, 36,000 bushels; barley 20,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 22,000 barrels; wheat, 3,000 bushels; barley, 11,000 bushels.

Baltimore—NOVEMBER 12.—Flour quiet and steady. Howard street and Western superfine, $2 50@3 00; extra, $3 00@3 37; family, $3 10@4 50. Wheat—Western a shade easier and active; No. 2 winter red spot 79@79¾c; December 80@80¾c. Corn—Western steady; mixed spot 46c bid; November 51@52c; the year 47¾@48½c; January, 45¾@46¼c. Oats quiet and easier; western white 34@35c; mixed 32@33c. Rye steady at 62@66c. Provisions quiet. Lard—Refined 6c. Butter firm; Westernpacked, 12@22c; creamery, 25@26c. Eggs firm at 20@22c. Petroleum steady; refined, 7½@7¾c. Coffee dull; Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, 8¾@9¾c. Sugar steady. A soft, 8½c. Copper—Refined quiet at 12@12¼c.

Philadelphia—NOVEMBER 12.—Flour quiet. Wheat quiet; No. 2 red November 79@79½c; December 80@80¼c; January 81¾@82c; February 83¼@84c. Corn—Options nominal car lots unsettled; No. 2 white new 54c; sail high mixed new 55c; sail old 59@60c; steamer new 51@52c; No. 3 new 49@50c. Oats—Quiet and steady; repacked white 32@32½c; No. 2 white 32@32½c; No. 3 white 32c. Butter fairly active for high grades; creamery extras 31c; selections 29c. Others unchanged. Receipts—